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PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Report of the Executive Director

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PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET

BIENNIUM 1992-1993

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INTRODUCTION

The Programme Budget Document in relation to the UNEP mandate and the programming process

1. The current UNEP programme budget proposal covers the second of three biennia comprising the second United Nations System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme, 1990-1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/7/Add.1), as approved by the Governing Council at its first special session in 1988. The proposed programme budget reflects the general objectives of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme (SWMTEP), which is a planning tool for the long-term co-ordination of environmental activities within the United Nations system. The United Nations Environment Programme budget provides support to the environment programme of the entire United Nations system in accordance with the co-ordinating and catalytic function mandated to UNEP by the General Assembly in its resolution 2997 (XXVII). In this resolution, UNEP was requested to co-ordinate the activities of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to act as a catalyst for their efforts, to keep the world environmental situation under review, and to ensure that emerging environmental problems of international significance were considered by Governments. The broad goal of the programme is therefore to ensure an inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary approach in order to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development. The present proposed programme budget is the result of extensive consultations among bodies of the United Nations system through bilateral and multilateral discussions, joint programming and meetings of the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM), the senior-level working committee representing all United Nations organizations having an interest in the environment. In short, it reflects the collective effort of the United Nations system.

Major recent events that influenced the preparation of the document

2. The proposed programme budget also reflects developments that have taken place following the approval of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme in 1988. Since then, the environment has moved to the forefront of political agendas. The General Assembly, at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, adopted a record number of resolutions specifically dealing with environmental issues, including climate change, biological diversity, ozone protection, desertification control, the management of hazardous wastes and, more generally, the promotion of sustainable development. In another significant step, and as a follow-up to the Environmental Perspective for the Year 2000 and Beyond and Our Common Future, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the General Assembly in resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 authorized the convening of a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 (UNCED).

3. In the field of climate, major developments included the publication of the Interim Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the convening of the Second World Climate Conference and its Ministerial Declaration, both of which infused new urgency into international action to contain climate change. Further, as requested by the Governing Council, preparations for the negotiation processes of two global conventions on climate change and biological diversity have been initiated, with the hope that the two treaties would be ready for signature at the time of the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development. In the field of ozone, the second meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which took place in June 1990 in London, opened a new phase in international relations with the agreement to strengthen the Protocol, to provide a mechanism for additional funding and with specific efforts to secure the transfer of technologies and chemicals.

4. Activities relating to desertification control are undergoing a major review, with the preparation of the Global Assessment of Desertification to be published in 1992, the general evaluation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (PACD) and the studies requested by Governing Council decision 15/23 and General Assembly resolution 44/172 of 19 December 1989. Strategies related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals also went through tremendous change, with the adoption in 1989 of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the Amended London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, which incorporated provisions for prior informed consent (PIC).

5. Action at the regional level receives considerable impetus in this budget proposal, through the implementation of recent Action Plans, such as the Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, through the reinforcement of existing plans, and through UNEP's increased co-operation with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions. The preparations for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development have fostered increased inter-agency co-operation in all these areas throughout the United Nations system.

6. However difficult it was to anticipate the results of many of these activities at the time this document was drafted, in particular the outcome of the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development, an attempt has been made to define future actions with a sufficient degree of specificity to allow Governments to form a clear idea of the future direction of the programme. The present programme budget should therefore be seen in a dynamic perspective of quickly changing perceptions and quickly emerging policies with regard to environmental priorities.

The approach

7. With the new international context, existing principles, such as co-ordination and catalysis, have been reinforced and new approaches adopted. These are: (a) the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach aiming at "getting at the sources" of ecological deterioration and preventing rather than curing; (b) efforts to externalize the programme through a much closer working relationship with co-operating agencies within the United Nations, as well as with supporting

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organizations; (c) concentration of effort onto a few targets; (d) increased assistance to developing countries for institution-building and national legislation; (e) increased activity in developing and implementing international law; (f) promotion of transfer of technology; (g) elaboration of the various facets of the issue of environment and economics; (h) a greater emphasis on regional approaches; and (i) the integration of environmental considerations into development planning and activities.

8. A major feature of the new programme budget is the emphasis on co-ordination. It is planned to allocate roughly one-third of the resources to joint activities with the United Nations system, one-third to supporting organizations and one-third to internal activities. Co-ordination is given greater visibility in the document with specific funds earmarked to strengthen the support for co-ordination mechanisms such as DOEM, CIDIE, and inter-agency activities.

9. Experience has shown that the priority functions of UNEP defined at Stockholm remain valid. They consist of: (a) assessment, the tool to provide a basis for Governments in setting up environmental priorities; (b) management, essentially planning, international consultation and agreements, policy formulation, institution building and; (c) support, through the provision of training, public information and technical assistance. There is, however, a clear need for a fourth function - the packages that would allow policy makers to make proper use of the assessment results in management decisions. This will be done through an enhanced GRID in the form of a Programme Activity Centre (PAC). A similar approach leading to increased autonomy for major activities in UNEP, such as the Industry and Environment Office and the Environmental Law and Institutions Unit, will follow the same pattern, i.e. by converting them into PACs.

The seven areas of concentration

10. Within this framework, the progamme budget will focus on the seven major environmental problems within the areas of concentration, defined by Governing Council decision 15/1. These are:

(a) Combating climate change;

(b) Combating the depletion of the ozone layer;

(c) Management of shared freshwater resources;

(d) Control of pollution in regional seas and proper management of their coastal areas;

(e) Halting desertification and deforestation;

(f) Conservation of biological diversity within a broad socio-economic context;

(g) Minimization of hazardous wastes, through the development of low- and non-waste technologies and the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and potentially toxic chemicals.

11. These areas, which are not listed in order of priority, were later included by the General Assembly among the areas of major concern for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, thus ensuring a concerted approach within the United Nations system to tackle the most pressing environmental problems.

12. All of these issues have global implications which require international collaboration efforts by Governments. Both industrialized and developing countries now recognize that the long-term viability of the life-support systems of the Earth's biosphere - the atmosphere, oceans, terrestrial ecosystems and lithosphere - is threatened. In both developed and developing countries there is dramatic pressure on natural resources, either as a result of wasteful and excessive consumption patterns, as in the case of industrialized countries, or as a consequence of population explosion and underdevelopment in the developing world. UNEP's activities aim to address the roots of the global environmental crisis, in the fundamental belief that, if people are the problem, they can also be the solution, through carefully designed environmental policies which do not erode the natural resource base. In 1992-1993, emphasis will be put on these interconnections and on the need to define innovative approaches to tackle the issues of population, energy, resources, development and environment in a comprehensive way.

Proposed new activities

13. Faced with these unprecedented challenges, UNEP made several proposals to the Governing Council at its second special session for increasing the scope and visibility of its activities (See UNEP/GCSS.II/2). The basis for these recommendations is found in document UNEP/GC.16/4, prepared as requested by the Governing Council in its decision SS.II/1.

14. Accordingly, provisions have been made in this programme budget for the initial support of the proposed United Nations Centre for Urgent Environmental Assistance, a mechanism for early warning of risks of environmental deterioration, an Environment Academy and a Green Brigade of volunteers for the environment. The proposed programme budget allows for the initiation of work in 1992-1993 on the feasibility of developing two new conventions, on marine

pollution and chemicals in international trade. As the number of international conventions is expected to rise dramatically in the next few years, proposals are also made with regard to aspects of enforcing these conventions and, more generally, with regard to the resolution of environmental conflicts. Further work will be done to elaborate the concept of environmental security in relation to the sustainable use of natural resources and to develop sets of economic tools for environmental management, including new approaches and modalities for the exchange of technology and for funding mechanisms. Stronger emphasis will also be put on the development of cleaner production and corresponding integrated approaches to management. These across-the-board issues, which are woven into the fabric of the document, are reflected, as appropriate, under the relevant programme elements.

15. Most of the activities proposed under the subprogrammes "Water" and "Terrestrial Ecosystems" contribute to the promotion of sustainable agriculture and the implementation of Governing Council decision 15/24 on the subject.

16. The programme budget also includes provisions for UNEP's continuous participation in on-going United Nations programmes, particularly the New International Development Strategy (NIDS), the International Decade for Reduction of Natural Disasters and the work of the various ACC subsidiary bodies. It will continue to support important international programmes such as the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) and the Second World Conservation Strategy.

Funding questions

17. The proposed programme budget has been prepared in accordance with decision 15/46 of the Governing Council, in which the Council requests the Executive Director to draw up a programme for Fund activities and Fund reserve activities in 1992-1993 of $180 million, consisting of a core programme of $150 million and a supplementary programme of $30 million, so long as the Executive Director could be reasonably confident that resources would be available to finance a programme at that level. This figure is based on estimated contributions of $210 million for the biennium 1992-1993, on the assumption that there would by a regular increase in contributions not only to reach the target level of $100 million in 1992, but also to represent an increase in real terms at the rate of 5 per cent, coupled with an estimated inflation rate of 5 per cent between 1992 and 1993. Taking into account the necessary expansion of the Programme and Programme Support Cost budget, a programme of $180 million has been prepared, made up of a core programme of $150 million and a supplementary programme of $30 million. The Fund Programme Reserve will be additional to this. In the document, core programme activities are indicated by the letter "C" and supplementary programme activities by "S".

18. At the second special session of the Governing Council, the Executive Director suggested that the Council might wish to consider setting a target for annual contributions of $250 million to the Environment Fund by 1995. This would mean that in 1993 the target would be $135 million rather than $110 million. Accordingly, a set of additional activities to be financed by the additional $25 million, if the Council agrees with the Executive Director's proposal, will be proposed in an addendum to the programme budget document.

Structure and format

19. The structure of the document follows the structure of the System-Wide-Environment Programme for 1990-1995. It also follows the structure of the UNEP Medium-Term-Plan, as approved by the Council in decision SS.I/6. However, the Council should note that the General Assembly in resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 recommended the deletion of subprogramme 9 on peace, security and environment from the UNEP Medium-Term-Plan 1992-1997 and introduced other modifications. Policy guidance from the Council is sought on this matter in document UNEP/GC.16/21/Add.2.

20. The format of the present document generally follows that suggested in Governing Council decision 13/15. Table 1 shows the structure of the programme budget for 1992-1993 and the possible allocation of funds for each subprogramme and programme element. Table 2 indicates the possible breakdown of funds for six areas of concentration as adopted by decision 15/1 of the Governing Council. Table 5, shows the breakdown by the main functions of the programme.

Table 1

COMPARISON BETWEEN APPROVED 1990-1991 APPORTIONMENTS AND PROPOSED APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1992-1993
(Thousands US dollars)

Subprogrammes Programme elements	CORE	%	Supplementary amount	Total	%	Programme 1990-1991 Core	%	Supplementary amount	Total	%
1. ATMOSPHERE	7 000	4.7	2 000	9 000	5.0	2 700	4.5	-	2 700	4.0
2. WATER	8 400	5.6	2 600	11 000	6.1	3 000	5.0	400	3 400	5.0
3. TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS	19 950	13.3	3 950	23 900	13.3	10 600	17.7	1 300	11 900	17.5
3.1 Soils, agricultural lands and agrochem.	2 500	1.7	500	3 000	1.7	1 400	2.3	400	1 800	2.6
3.2 Arid lands and desertification	8 300	5.5	1 700	10 000	5.6	5 600	9.3	600	6 200	9.1
3.3 Forests and other ecosystems	3 150	2.1	850	4 000	2.2	1 400	2.3	100	1 500	2.2
3.4 Biological diversity	5 200	3.5	700	5 900	3.3	1 350	2.3	100	1 450	2.1
3.5 Microbial resources and related biotech.	800	0.5	200	1 000	0.6	850	1.4	100	950	1.4
4. OCEANS	11 600	7.7	2 400	14 000	7.8	6 400	10.7	600	7 000	10.3
5. LITHOSPHERE	800	0.5	200	1 000	0.6	500	0.8	100	600	0.9
6. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT	3 350	2.2	650	4 000	2.2	1 000	1.7	300	1 300	1.9
6.1 Human settlements planning and management	2 100	1.4	400	2 500	1.4	1 000	1.7	200	1 200	1.8
6.2 Comm. prep. for nat. and man-made disast.	1 250	0.8	250	1 500	0.8	0	0.0	100	100	0.1
7. HUMAN HEALTH AND WELFARE	2 500	1.7	500	3 000	1.7	1 350	2.3	100	1 450	2.1
7.1 Hazards of pollution	1 250	0.8	250	1 500	0.8	800	1.3	100	900	1.3
7.2 Env. aspects of human health	1 250	0.8	250	1 500	0.8	550	0.9	-	550	0.8
8. ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION	10 750	7.2	2 150	12 900	7.2	3 650	6.1	700	4 350	6.4
8.1 Energy and environment	1 700	1.1	300	2 000	1.1	600	1.0	200	800	1.2
8.2 Industry and environment	6 600	4.4	1 300	7 900	4.4	3 050	5.1	500	3 550	5.2
8.3 Transportation and environment	1 250	0.8	250	1 500	0.8					
8.4 Tourism and environment	800	0.5	200	1 000	0.6					
8.5 Working environment	400	0.3	100	500	0.3					
9. PEACE, SECURITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	800	0.5	200	1 000	0.6	300	0.5	100	400	0.6
10. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	28 050	18.7	5 500	33 550	18.6	12 800	21.3	2 000	14 800	21.8
10.1 Earthwatch co-ordination	750	0.5	250	1 000	0.6					
10.2 INFOTERRA	3 300	2.2	700	4 000	2.2	1 700	2.8	300	2 000	2.9
10.3 IRPTC	8 300	5.5	1 700	10 000	5.6	3 900	6.5	600	4 500	6.6
10.4 GRID	5 800	3.9	1 150	6 950	3.9	2 000	3.3	500	2 500	3.7
10.5 GEMS	7 900	5.3	1 700	9 600	5.3	4 700	7.8	600	5 300	7.8
10.6 SOE	2 000	1.3	-	2 000	1.1	500	0.8	0	500	0.7

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Table 1 (continued)

Subprogrammes Programme elements	CORE	%	Supplementary amount	Total	%	Programme 1990-1991 Core	%	Supplementary amount	Total	%
11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES	16 950	11.3	2 750	19 700	10.9	3 700	6.2	200	3 900	5.7
11.1 Env. aspects of dev. planning and co-op.	4 150	2.8	850	5 000	2.8	1 400	2.3	200	1 600	2.4
11.2 Environmental law and institutions	12 800	8.5	1 900	14 700	8.2	2 300	3.8	0	2 300	3.4
12. ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	20 300	13.5	3 300	23 600	13.1	7 200	12.0	1 800	9 000	13.2
12.1 Environmental education and training	8 600	5.7	1 400	10 000	5.6	3 200	5.3	800	4 000	5.9
12.2 Public information	11 700	7.8	1 900	13 600	7.6	4 000	6.7	1 000	5 000	7.4
13. TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION	19 550	13.0	3 800	23 350	13.0	6 800	11.3	400	7 200	10.6
TOTAL PROGRAMME	150 000	100.0	30 000	180 000	100.0	60 000	100.0	8 000	68 000	100.0
RESERVE	5 000			5 000		4 000			4 000	
GRAND TOTAL	155 000		30 000	185 000		64 000		8 000	72 000	

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Table 2

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESOURCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT FUND AMONG HIGHER PRIORITY ACTIVITIES (TOTAL PROGRAMME)
(Thousands US dollars)

SUB-PROGRAMME Programme elements	Combating climate change and ozone layer depletion	Management of shared fresh water resources	Protection of ocean and coastal areas	Halting desertification, deforestation	Conservation of biological diversity	Minimization of hazardous wastes	TOTALS
1. ATMOSPHERE	9 000	-	-	-	-	-	9 000
2. WATER	-	11 000	-	-	-	-	11 000
3. TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS	50	0	0	16 700	6 900	250	23 900
3.1 Soils, agric. lands and agrochem.	50	-	-	2 700	-	250	3 000
3.2 Arid lands and desertification	-	-	-	10 000	-	-	10 000
3.3 Forests and other ecosystems	-	-	-	4 000	-	-	4 000
3.4 Biological diversity	-	-	-	-	5 900	-	5 900
3.5 Microb. resources and related biotech.	-	-	-	-	1 000	-	1 000
4. OCEANS	1 000	-	11 000	-	1 500	-	13 500
5. LITHOSPHERE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
6. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENT	500	0	900	0	-	-	1 400
6.1 Human settl. planning and manag.	500	-	900	-	-	-	1 400
6.2 Comm.prep.for nat., man-made disast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7. HUMAN HEALTH AND WELFARE	0	100	0	0	-	1 600	1 700
7.1 Hazards of pollution	-	-	-	-	-	1 500	1 500
7.2 Env. aspects of human health	-	100	-	-	-	100	200
8. ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION	3 750	0	500	50	-	8 000	12 300
8.1 Energy and environment	2 000	-	-	50	-	-	2 050
8.2 Industry and environment	250	-	-	-	-	8 000	8 250
8.3 Transportation and environment	1 500	-	-	-	-	-	1 500
8.4 Tourism and environment	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
8.5 Working environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
9. PEACE, SECURITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	-	80	-	-	-	-	80
10. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	1 300	1 700	1 100	2 950	4 800	11 200	23 050
10.1 Earthwatch co-ordination	200	100	100	200	200	200	1 000
10.2 INFOTERRA	600	600	300	600	600	900	3 600
10.3 IRPTC	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	10 000
10.4 GRID	-	500	500	1 000	1 000	-	3 000
10.5 GEMS	500	500	200	1 150	3 000	100	5 450
10.6 SOE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

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Table 2 (continued)

SUB-PROGRAMME Programme elements	Combating climate change and ozone layer depletion	Management of shared fresh water resources	Protection of ocean and coastal areas	Halting desertification, deforestation	Conservation of biological diversity	Minimization of hazardous wastes	TOTALS
11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES	5 300	500	1 700	400	2 300	1 600	11 800
11.1 Env.aspects devel.plan. and co-op.	1 000	500	400	400	300	300	2 900
11.2 Environmental law and institut.	4 300	-	1 300		2 000	1 300	8 900
12. ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	1 300	1 500	1 000	1 000	3 000	1 300	9 100
12.1 Env. education and training	300	500	500	500	1 000	300	3 100
12.2 Public information	1 000	1 000	500	500	2 000	1 000	6 000
13. TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION	1 000	1 000	200	5 000	3 000	1 000	11 200
TOTALS	23 200	15 880	16 400	26 100	21 500	24 950	128 030
PER CENT OF TOTAL PROGRAMME	12.9	8.8	9.1	14.5	11.9	13.9	71.1

21. The estimated distribution of the resources among the institutions implementing fund projects is shown in Table 3 below. The Executive Director expects that during the next biennium more than 50 per cent of the resources will be committed through projects implemented either by the organization and bodies of the United Nations system or by other international and/or national organization.

Table 3

ESTIMATED RATIO OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL IMPLEMENTATION

		EXTERNAL IMPLEMENTATION			INTERNAL IMPLEMENTATION		
	GRAND TOTAL	Co-operating agencies	Supporting organizations	Total External	Programme Activity Centres	Internal projects	Total Internal
Thounsands of US dollars	180 000	54 945	40 465	95 410	50 050	34 540	84 590
Per cent	100	30.5	22.5	53.0	27.8	19.2	47.0

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22. The estimated geographical distribution of the resources of the Environment Fund is shown in Table 4 below. With the development of regional programmes, like the Cairo Programme of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Environment Programme, the Plan of Action of the Arab Ministerial Conference and the sub-regional environmental programmes of SACEP (South Asia), ASEAN (South-east Asia) and SPREP (the South Pacific), the regional dimension of the programme is acquiring more relevance. Although by definition UNEP's activities have a global character, rather than regional, most of the global problems are dealt with locally.

Table 4

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY REGION

	GRAND TOTAL	Africa	Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	North America and Europe	Total Regional	Global and Inter-regional
Millions of US dollars	180 000	33 657	31 847	25 001	9 700	100 205	79 795
Per cent	100	18.7	17.7	13.9	5.4	55.7	44.3

Table 5

PROGRAMME BUDGET DOCUMENT 1992-1993
DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY FUNCTION
(Thousands US dollars)

Programme elements	TOTAL PROGRAMME	ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	%	MANAGEMENT TOTAL	%	SUPPORT TOTAL	%
1. ATMOSPHERE	9 000	6 300.0	70.0	0	0.0	2 700.0	30.0
2. WATER	11 000	1 100.0	10.0	6 600.0	60.0	3 300.0	30.0
3. TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS	23 900	4 945.0	20.7	11 735.0	49.1	7 220.0	30.2
3.1 Soils, agricultural lands and agrochem.	3 000	1 200.0	40.0	900.0	30.0	900.0	30.0
3.2 Arid lands and desertification	10 000	2 000.0	20.0	5 000.0	50.0	3 000.0	30.0
3.3 Forest and other ecosystems	4 000	1 200.0	30.0	1 600.0	40.0	1 200.0	30.0
3.4 Biolog. diversity and protected areas	5 900	295.0	5.0	3 835.0	65.0	1 770.0	30.0
3.5 Microbial resources and related biotech.	1 000	250.0	25.0	400.0	40.0	350.0	35.0
4. OCEANS	14 000	2 800.0	20.0	8 400.0	60.0	2 800.0	20.0
5. LITHOSPHERE	1 000	500.0	50.0	300.0	30.0	200.0	20.0
6. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT	4 000	250.0	6.3	2 000.0	50.0	1 750.0	43.8
6.1 Human settlements planning and management	2 500	250.0	10.0	1 500.0	60.0	750.0	30.0
6.2 Comm. prep. for nat. and man-made disast.	1 500	0	0.0	500.0	33.3	1 000.0	66.7
7. HUMAN HEALTH AND WELFARE	3 000	1 350.0	45.0	900.0	30.0	750.0	25.0
7.1 Hazards of pollution	1 500	900.0	60.0	300.0	20.0	300.0	20.0
7.2 Environmental aspects of human health	1 500	450.0	30.0	600.0	40.0	450.0	30.0
8. ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION	12 900	1 600.0	12.4	9 200.0	71.3	2 100.0	16.3
8.1 Energy and environment	2 000	600.0	30.0	1 200.0	60.0	200.0	10.0
8.2 Industry and environment	7 900	700.0	8.9	5 600.0	70.9	1 600.0	20.3
8.3 Transportation and environment	1 500	150.0	10.0	1 200.0	80.0	150.0	10.0
8.4 Tourism and environment	1 000	100.0	10.0	800.0	80.0	100.0	10.0
8.5 Working environment	500	50.0	10.0	400.0	80.0	50.0	10.0
9. PEACE, SECURITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	1 000	400.0	40.0	200.0	20.0	400.0	40.0
10. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	33 550	25 425.0	75.8	1 200.0	3.6	6 925.0	20.6
10.1 Earthwatch co-ordination	1 000	1 000.0	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10.2 INFOTERRA	4 000	1 600.0	40.0	1 200.0	30.0	1 200.0	30.0
10.3 IRPTC	10 000	8 000.0	80.0	0	0.0	2 000.0	20.0
10.4 GRID	6 950	4 865.0	70.0	0	0.0	2 085.0	30.0
10.5 GEMS	9 600	8 160.0	85.0	0	0.0	1 440.0	15.0
10.6 SOE	2 000	1 800.0	90.0	0	0.0	200.0	10.0

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Table 5 (continued)

Programme elements	TOTAL PROGRAMME	ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	%	MANAGEMENT TOTAL	%	SUPPORT TOTAL	%
11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES	19 700	500.0	2.5	11 085.0	56.3	8 115.0	41.2
11.1 Env. aspects of dev. planning and co-op.	5 000	500.0	10.0	3 000.0	60.0	1 500.0	30.0
11.2 Environmental law	14 700	0.0	0.0	8 085.0	55.0	6 615.0	45.0
12. ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	23 600	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	23 600.0	100.0
12.1 Environmental education and training	10 000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10 000.0	100.0
12.2 Public information	13 600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13 600.0	100.0
13. TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION	23 350	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23 350.0	100.0
TOTAL PROGRAMME	180 000	45 170	25.1	51 620	28.7	83 210	46.2

Subprogramme 1. Atmosphere

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-Term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), General Assembly resolutions 43/53, 44/206, 44/207, 44/229. Governing Council decisions 14/20, 14/28, 15/35, 15/36, SS.II/2 and SS.II/3.

UNEP target for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1): Further elaboration of a range of policy alternatives to address climate modification and change in atmospheric conditions caused by the greenhouse effect, and preparation of a legal instrument to address this modification and change.

(b) Programme element 1.1: Atmospheric pollution and climate

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Analysis of anticipated climate variability and change impacts. Reports and model analysis of strategies, targets and costs of responding to climate change. Report on strategies to address drought impacts.	Oceans Monit. and assess. Env. Law	2 000 (C) 1 500 (S)	Unesco; IIASA; WRI; SEI; Governments: 1 000
2. Assessment of ozone layer modification. Reports on technical, environmental and economic implications of ozone layer modifications and emissions control measures. Ozone layer publications. To be funded from the Interim Multilateral Ozone Fund: See Environmental Law.	Monit. and assess. Public info. Env. Law	-	WMO: 100; Governments: 1 000; Trust Fund: 1 200

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3. Support for activities related to the technical aspects of the climate convention, including public information, seminars, workshops technology transfer, greenhouse gases limitation strategies.	Env. Educ. and Train. Env. Assessment Public Information Env. Law	1 000 (C)	WMO; Unesco; FAO; Governments: 10 000
4. Further development of global and regional networks to monitor the chemical composition and related physical parameters of the atmosphere, to improve understanding of the relationship between changing atmospheric composition and changes of global and regional climate, and the atmospheric transport and deposition of potentially harmful substances. Scientific assessment, technical advice and information for the development and implementation of legal instruments and guidelines for the protection of the atmospheric environment. Monitoring of atmospheric pollution in the Persian Gulf.	Monit. and assess. Env. Law Health	1 500 (C)	WMO; ICSU; SCOPE: 500; Governments: 5 000
5. Provision for the work of different policy meetings, technical committees, groups, etc. dealing with different topics of the climate change problem. Support to IPCC and IGBP. Network of national climate impact programmes, Scientific advisory committee of WCIP, Advisory Group on El Niño, etc. Reports and recommendations to Governments on policies relating to climate change. Support to Climate Network of the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation (AMCEN).	Monit. and assess. Tech., Reg. co-op.	2 000 (C) 500 (S)	WMO; Unesco: 1 000; ICSU/IGBP; NCAR; SEI: 500
6. Rephased activities from 1990-1991 biennium.		500 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		7 000 (C) 2 000 (S)	
Total Programme Element 1.1		9 000	
Total Subprogramme 1		9 000	

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II. System-wide programme

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 57-66 and 71-79.

Proposed Goal for 1995: Agreement on policy measures and adoption of international legal instruments to respond to potential global and regional climate change caused by human activity.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

WMO Collection and assessment of data from a world-wide network (the Global Atmosphere Watch system) on the chemical composition and related physical parameters of the atmosphere in order to be able to assess the present and to predict the potential changes in the atmospheric composition and climate. Special emphasis is given to the traditional WMO ozone research and monitoring activities on which all assessments for the apparent ozone depletion are based. In the field of long-range transport of air pollutants, assessments of performance of the meteorological aspects of existing models are continuing, and assessments of global air pollution transport models are in progress.

Support for the Secretariat of the IPCC, for the process of negotiating the climate change convention, and for other climate-related United Nations system-wide activities.

Climate Change Detection Project, continued and improved monitoring of the global climate system, assistance to countries in improving climate data management systems and rescuing old datasets, transfer of technology for climate data management, consolidation of climate data requirements and improvement of exchange of data, further development and implementation of a climate data referral system; development of global/regional climate datasets;

Development of application techniques in response to user requirements; development of methodologies to assess climate and climate change effects of various socio-economic activities, including food production, water resources management, energy production and consumption, etc.; assistance to Members in developing their climate application services; further development of the climate application referral system to combat effects of drought, and for climatological services in general.

Unesco Study of the relationship between climate changes and hydrological regime and land use change; study of the hydrological and water management aspects of possible changes in sea level.

IOC Development of databases and undertaking research and monitoring for impact evaluations and improved predictions thereof; continued establishment of networks for measurements of sea level, seawater temperature and other relevant parameters; development and implementation of global ocean research programmes as part of the ocean component of the WCRP, including WOCE, TOGA; development of studies of coastal zone and shelf sea dynamics, water circulation and water mass distributions, providing inter alia boundary values for global ocean studies and modelling; interpretation and evaluation of results of scientific studies and monitoring data for impact assessments and management.

WHO Assessments of the potential adverse impact of projected climatic change on health.

ECE Implementation of regional convention and protocols on long-range transboundary air pollution, and related programmes for monitoring and assessment of air pollution and for emission control technology. Studies on: the interrelationships between environmental and energy policies; the greenhouse problem in relation to the general situation in the electric power industry; the possibility of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the interaction between greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions control policies; interrelationship between the gas industry and climatic changes.

Subprogramme 2: Water

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), Governing Council decisions 14/1, 14/22, 15/1, 15/24.

UNEP target for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1): Development of, and agreement by Governments on, inland international water programmes, with the adoption of at least one regional action plan in each geographical region, following the Regional Seas approach and along the lines of the Zambezi Action Plan.

(b) Programme element 2.1: Water

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Preparation of elements for action plans for the integrated management of freshwater resources: Kavango, Nile, Orinoco, Baykal and one basin in Asia.	Terrestrial ecosyst. Climate Tech. and reg. co-op. Env. Law	3 500 (C) 1 300 (S)	UNDTCD: 50; UNDP: 600; WHO: 50; Unesco: 200; UNEPCOM: 500; MARNR: 500; WMO: 500
2. Support for the implementation of approved action plans: Zambezi, Chad, Xolotlan, Aral.	Terrestrial ecosyst. Climate, Reg. co-op.	1 500 (C) 500 (S)	SADCC: 200; LCBC: 200; IRENA: 300; UNEPCOM: 500
3. Training: 500 professionals from developing countries trained in:	Training	1 800 (C)	Unesco: 200; IWRA: 300;
(a) Environmentally sound management of water resources; (b) Drinking water quality control and sanitation.		300 (S)	IAHS: 100; UNEPCOM: 400; CEFIGRE: 100; WHO: 200; UNDTCD: 50

4. Water quality monitoring: see GEMS.	Monitoring and assessment	-	-
5. Technical publications and public information materials.	Public Info.	200 (C) 100 (S)	Unesco: 50; WHO: 50; CEFIGRE: 50; UNDTCD: 50
6. Assistance to developing countries in strengthening their institutional capabilities for:	Health Tech. and reg. co-op.	800 (C) 300 (S)	WHO: 300; UNEPCOM: 200; ILO: 50; JSWRP: 200;
(a) The provision, maintenance and management of drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis;	Training Industry		UNDTCD: 50
(b) The pollution control of water resources and waste water reuse.			
7. Support and follow-up to the International Conference on Water and the Environment. Support to IGBP.	Atmosphere	200 (C) 100 (S)	WMO: 100; IGBP; UNDTCD: 50
8. Rephased activities from 1990-1991 biennium.		400 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		8 400 (C) 2 600 (S)	
Total Programme element 2.1		11 000	
Total Subprogramme 2		11 000	

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II. System-wide programme

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 87-89 and 96-101.

Proposed Goal for 1995: Development of environmentally sound water resources management strategies for at least one international water resources system in each developing region in order to promote long-term sustainable development.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

Unesco Under the International Hydrological Programme, study of hydrology and water resources for sustainable development in changing environment; prediction of hydrological, chemical and biological processes of contaminant transformation and transport in land and water systems and the effect of large-scale snow and ice covers on global and regional precipitation systems. The inclusion of social aspects in the integrated evaluation of water resources; hydro-ecological models and bio-monitoring for environmental evaluation and prediction of impacts of natural and man-made changes; hydro-ecological classifications of fresh water bodies; environmental and socio-economic consequences of the development of water projects; study experiences with modern water resources planning and management methods taking into account risk factors and comprehensive and comparative study of great lakes in Africa. Review of university curricula for hydrology and water resources engineering taking climate and environmental aspects into account to a greater extent. Continuation, within MAB, of integrated studies on the ecological effects of human activities on the value and resources of lakes, marshes, swamps and deltas. Launching of collaborative programme on inland water/land ecotones and their role in landscape management and restoration (MAB and IHP).

UNDTCD Technical assistance for the effective management and monitoring of water quality, environmental aspects of water drilling, clean-up of polluted bodies of water and protection of marine and coastal environments. Assist Governments in the design and execution of projects and programmes covering river basin planning, waterlogging and salinity, monitoring the performance and impacts of high dams and reservoirs together with sedimentation problems, environmental aspects of deepwater drilling especially in desert areas, overpumping and seawater intrusion into groundwater aquifers, restoration of polluted waters, and treatment and management of toxic chemicals and wastes that pollute lakes and other water supplies.

	UNDTCD has developed groundwater software programmes and is disseminating them in three languages to interested developing countries. Development of legislation on water rights and water quality. Organization of international seminars covering water quality and related aspects.
WMO	WMO undertakes a wide range of activities concerned with the assessment, monitoring and forecasting of water resources and the freshwater environment, including the international exchange of operational technology. Specific activities relate to instrumentation, the collection, storage and processing of data, data analysis and hydrological modelling. The scope encompasses both quantity and quality aspects and leads to involvement in GEMS/WATER on the monitoring of water quality and with IAEA on the accidental pollution of water bodies by radioactive and chemical substances.
IAEA	Development of new methods for the assessment of water resources with isotope techniques and technology transfer of such methods; study of water resources in Africa; use of tracers to study contaminant dispersion in surface waters; hydrosphere investigations with isotope techniques (with Unesco and the International Geophysical Union).
FAO, UNDP	FAO is implementing many irrigation water resources development and management field projects in the Lake Chad and Zambezi River basins. The FAO/UNDP project "Studies for integrated irrigation systems" assists the Ethiopian Valley Development Studies Authority in the comprehensive development planning of the Ethiopian river basins, including several environmental components. FAO is preparing several training manuals for middle-level technicians and extension staff on various aspects of irrigation water management.
ECE	Implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. Assistance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of policies on ecosystems approach to water management; water-quality objectives and criteria; protection of inland waters against eutrophication; prevention and control of water pollution from fertilizers and pesticides. Studies on: water consumption and its treatment in the chemical industry; treatment of water from open-cast mines; purifying wastewater from thermal power stations. Elaboration of standard statistical classification of freshwater quality. International co-operative programme for monitoring and assessment of acidification of rivers, lakes and groundwater.

WHO	Global monitoring and evaluation of progress in drinking-water supply and sanitation; co-operation in national planning for drinking-water supply and sanitation in the identification and implementation of projects; development and dissemination of information on operation and maintenance and rehabilitation of drinking-water supply and sanitation. Updating and publication of WHO guidelines for drinking-water quality; provision of health criteria for the reuse of wastewater; technical co-operation in the development and implementation of national standards for drinking-water quality and for their surveillance and enforcement. Publication and dissemination, through country workshops, of the revised microbiological guidelines for reuse of wastewater in agriculture, with supporting technical documentation. On-going epidemiological studies on the use of excreta and wastewater in agriculture and aquaculture (Indonesia, Mexico, Peru). Development of simple technologies in various areas of water treatment and sanitation.
FAO	On-going programme on "Re-use of sewage effluents for irrigation" and "Control of agricultural water pollution".
ILO	Water-related components are included in ILO technical assistance activities concerning training, employment, and labour-intensive infrastructural development.

Subprogramme 3: Terrestrial ecosystems

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), General Assembly resolutions 44/172 and 44/229. Governing Council decisions 14/15, 14/26, 15/1, 15/23, 15/24, 15/34, SS.II/5.

UNEP targets for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1):

(i) Provision of assistance to 15 countries affected by soil degradation and desertification in the development and implementation of their plans and programmes to control desertification and halt soil degradation;

(ii) Reinforcement of existing mechanisms for tropical forests, including the Tropical Forestry Action Plan, to encourage Governments to ensure that an appropriate percentage (about 10 per cent) of existing tropical forest ecosystems are designated as protected areas;

(iii) Provision of assistance to at least two countries in each developing region in the preparation, adoption and initial implementation of national conservation strategies. Preparation for adoption by Governments of a convention on the conservation of biological diversity.

(b) Programme element 3.1: Soils, agricultural lands and agrochemicals

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Regional and national assessments of soil degradation adaptation of methodologies and transfer of technology in one region, one correlation workshop. Forty experts trained; one technical report/two country reports and maps (new activity). Follow-up to Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (GLASOD), and soil changes in a changing environment. Preparation of material for awareness-building and enhancement of knowledge. One brochure and a video film on GLASOD (new activity).	Monit. and assess. Training Tech. and reg. co-op. Desertification Develop. planning Public Information	900 (C) 125 (S)	FAO: 100; ISRIC; Governments; Regional institutions; ISSS; UNEPCOM; IGBP

2. Assistance in policy, planning and training: formulation of sustainable soils policies in three developing countries. Twenty experts trained in formulation and implementation of National Soils Policies (NSPs); three NSP reports; manual on formulation of NSPs. Promotion of environmentally sound management of fragile ecosystems (on-going). Twenty experts from Zambezi River Basin countries trained; one technical report.	Tech. and reg. co-op. Training Dev. Planning Desertification Tech. and reg. co-op.	550 (C) 150 (S)	FAO: 500; Governments; ISSS; UNEPCOM
3. Support to networking activities in the field of soils and fertilizers (AMCEN). Twenty field technicians from West African countries trained in soil and water conservation; technical report; workshop reports; Newsletter.	Tech. and reg. co-op. Training Desertification	100 (C) 25 (S)	FAO: 500; SOFERNET; IBSRAM; Unesco; TSBFP: 50
4. Monitoring and assessment. Data report on the level and impact of pesticides and fertilizers in the environment. Comprehensive risk evaluation of pesticides included in the prior informed consent procedure and of those other agrochemicals widely used in developing countries. Environmental health criteria monograph, health and safety guides, international chemical safety cards, pesticide data sheets and toxicological monographs on pesticides carried out under IPCS. Report on the safety of biological control agents (new).	Monit. and assess. Hazards of pollution IRPTC Health Env. law	260 (C) 50 (S)	FAO: 150; WHO: 150; ILO: 50; IPCS: 500
5. Promotion of the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) technology in environmental databases with population components relevant to sustainable agriculture and livestock development, with particular reference to Africa.	GRID	100 (C)	WHO: 50; FAO: 200; UNFPA: 100
6. Promotion of integrated pest control for sustainable agriculture and livestock management. Introduction of new research elements for screwworm, tse-tse and locust control. Support to the FAO/UNEP panel of experts on integrated pest control. Support for the implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the	Develop. planning Training IRPTC Bio. diversity	340 (C) 150 (S)	FAO: 250; WHO: 250; WMO; IAEA; IFAD; UNDP; UNEPCOM; ICIPE; CGIAR

Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Training of 200 persons in various aspects of biological control, sustainable agriculture and livestock development. Preparation of training manuals.

7. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		250 (C)
Total proposed core activities		2 500 (C)
Total proposed supplementary activities		500 (S)
Total programme element 3.1		3 000

(c) Programme element 3.2: Arid lands and desertification

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Co-ordination of UNEP desertification control programme - DC/PAC operation - DESCON secretariat, organizing DESCON 9 - IAWGD secretariat, co-ordination of IAWGD activities - ADALCO secretariat	Tech. and reg. co-op. Terrest. Ecosystems	3 000 (C) 300 (S)	Internal
2. Desertification control information activities. Desertification Control Bulletin. Preparation and dissemination of other information materials.	Public Information	200 (C) 150 (S)	Internal
3. Assessment of desertification at global, regional and local levels and updating the thematic atlas on desertification.	Monit. and Assess. Terrest. Ecosystems	700 (C) 150 (S)	FAO: 150; UNITAR: 300; Nat. Inst./Gov.: 500
4. Development of DC-PAC Desertification Control Database towards a centre of excellence in query-answer capability on major desertification topics.	GEMS Terrest. Ecosystems	700 (C) 150 (S)	FAO: 100; Unesco: 50; WMO: 50; IBRD: 50

5. Assistance to seven countries to formulate their NPACD's. Three in Africa, two in Latin America, two in Asia.	Tech. and reg. co-op.	1 100 (C) 500 (S)	FAO: 350; UNSO: 400; ESCAP: 200; ECLAC: 400; ECA: 200; ESCWA: 200; Governments: 700
6. Desertification control activities under AMCEN: (i) strengthening of North African Green Belt; (ii) implementation of Kalahari-Namib Action Plan in SADCC; (iii) assistance to 3-4 countries in establishment of village level projects involving popular participation for rational exploitation of natural resources including sustainable production of food, fodder, fuel and pastoral nomadism in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid regions.	Tech. and reg. co-op. Develop. planning TEB	500 (C) 100 (S)	FAO: 400; Unesco: 400; ILO: 100; DTCD: 600; IFAD: 600; ECA: 600; UNDP/UNSO: 100; IIED: 200; Governments
7. Assistance to intergovernmental bodies and countries in Asia and Latin America and Caribbean: (i) transnational West Asia Plan of Action for desertification control and management of arid and semi-arid lands; (ii) assistance to 1-2 countries in establishment of village-level projects involving popular participation for rational exploitation of natural resources; (iii) assistance for the development of sustainable pastoral nomadism in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid regions.	Tech. and reg. Co-op TEB	500 (C) 200 (S)	FAO: 100; ILO: 100; Unesco: 200; DTCD: 200; ESCAP: 200; IUCN: 100; UNDP: 100; ESCWA: 2 000; Governments
8. Support to the development of regional networks for exchange of information, training and research, afforestation and sand-dune stabilization and genetic resources for arid and semi-arid lands in Latin America, Asia and Africa.	IPA, Training Reg. Offices	400 (C)	FAO: 100; Unesco: 100; ECA: 200; ESCAP/UNDP: 400; ECLAC: 100; UNEPCOM: 50; Governments: 50; NGOs: 50

9. Training Programme: 800 persons trained in desertification control techniques. Two guidelines and handbooks published.	Training Public Information	800 (C) 150 (S)	FAO: 300; Unesco: 300; WMO: 200; ESCAP/UNDP: 200; UNDP/UNSO: 200; ESCWA: 200; UNITAR: 200; UNEPCOM: 200; ILO: 100
10. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		400 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		8 300 (C) 1 700 (S)	
Total programme element 3.2		10 000	

(d) Programme element 3.3: Forests and other ecosystems

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Assessment of forest and other vegetation cover and biomass and interaction with atmosphere, soil and water. Biomass and bio-productivity. Effects of acid deposition on vegetation cover.	GEMS Atmosphere	1 000 (C) 850 (S)	FAO; SCOPE
2. Support for international organizations, Governments and national institutions in the development and implementation of regional and national plans for sustainable management of forests and other ecosystems in temperate, tropical areas and protection of	Tech., reg. co-op. Develop. planning	1 500 (C)	FAO; ILO: 200; Reg. Commissions; Governments

	cover in critical areas, particularly highlands. This may also include support of actions to develop legal instruments or guidelines for sustainable management of forests and reforestation.			
3.	Training on environmental aspects of forest management, including use of Guidelines for Assessment of Forestry Projects and Guidelines for Reforestation Projects. Evaluation and assistance to developing countries on the inclusion of environmental impact assessment in forestry training. Development of information network.	GEMS	500 (C)	FAO: 1 000
4.	Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		150 (C)	
	Total proposed core activities		3 150 (C)	
	Total proposed supplementary activities		850 (S)	
	Total Programme element 3.3		4 000	

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(e) Programme element 3.4: Biological diversity

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Framework convention on conservation and rational use of biological diversity. Country case studies on biological diversity status and conservation costs. Support for developing countries' participation in workshops, meetings and activities relevant to the convention on biodiversity.	Environmental Law Tech., reg. co-op.	2 550 (C) 200 (S)	FAO: 10; Unesco: 10; IUCN: 10; WRI: 10; Governments
2. Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). Support for the implementation of existing instruments and plans on biodiversity conservation and use (World Charter for Nature, Wetlands Convention, World Heritage Convention and regional conventions).	Tech. and reg. Co-op. Public Information Develop. planning	200 (C)	CITES Trust Fund: 3 300 CMS Trust Fund: 900
3. Promotion of the development and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy for the 1990s and the decade strategy on biodiversity conservation. Promotion of the preparation and implementation of national conservation strategies.	Environmental Law Tech. and reg. co-op.	600 (C) 150 (S)	FAO: Unesco; IUCN; UNEPCOM

4. Improved management of wildlands, protected areas and wildlife at the regional and local levels. Support for the implementation of the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves, including operational biosphere reserves in two or more developing countries and assistance to developing countries in preparing strategies for the conservation of diversity of wildlife and habitats at the national level.	Tech. and reg. co-op. Develop. planning Oceans	500 (C) 150 (S)	Governments; FAO; Unesco; IUCN; WWF; SCOPE; UNEPCOM
5. Support to regional and global action plans, activities and programmes for conservation of plant and animal genetic resources and their utilization at local levels (AMCEN, Latin American Action Plan and the ESCAP region activities). Establishment of African genetic resources network and of regional data and gene banks for animal genetic resources in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Information Newsletters.	Tech. and reg. co-op. Public information	700 (C) 100 (S)	IBPGR: 200; FAO: 200; UNEPCOM; Governments
6. Training of 100 persons in natural resources management and biological diversity and genetic resources conservation. Training materials and methodologies.	Training	400 (C) 100 (S)	FAO: 100; Unesco: 100; IBPGR: 100; ACI
7. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.		250 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		5 200 (C) 700 (S)	
Total programme element 3.4		5 900	

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(f) Programme element 3.5: Microbial resources and related biotechnologies

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Support to regional MIRCENs. Pilot applications of sound biotechnologies for increased soil fertility and food production, pest and vector control, waste treatment, degradation of pollutants and environmental management. Training of 100 professionals and technicians in biosafety and application of microbial technologies for environmental management. Expansion of the MIRCENs Network (on-going).	Tech. and reg. co-op. Industry Training	550 (C) 100 (S)	FAO: 50; UNIDO: 200; WHO: 50; ICGEB: 100; MIRCENS: 500; MSDN: 100; Governments
2. Monitoring, impact and risk assessment of applications of biotechnology; databases and reports on environmental impact of emerging biotechnologies; guidelines for release of genetically-modified and novel organisms and biotechnology applications (on-going).	GEMS	200 (C) 100 (S)	UNIDO: 50; WHO: 30; FAO: 30; ILO: 50; Governments; NGOs
3. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.		50 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		800 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		200 (S)	
Total programme element 3.5		1 000	
Total subprogramme 3		23 900	

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II. System-wide programme

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 108-111, 117-120, 127-128, 136-138, 145-146, 154-157, 163-165, 175-177.

Proposed Goals for 1995:

(i) Formulation and effective implementation of national action plans to combat desertification, including national soil policies, in at least half of the 25 least-developed countries suffering from land degradation;

(ii) Formulation and implementation of effective long-term national strategies for 15 countries suffering from the most severe tropical deforestation to achieve environmentally sound management of their forest ecosystems and the conservation of biological diversity.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

(i) Soils, agricultural lands and agrochemicals

FAO Further development of methods for agro-ecological evaluation of land/soil capabilities; application of existing methods for the evaluation of present and potential land resources at global, regional and national levels. Implementation of field projects for the prevention and reversing of soil degradation. Development of a soil conservation strategy for Africa.

Activities aim at improving soil fertility and its protection/conservation. They include work on integrated plant nutrition systems, including the use of all available sources of plant nutrients: mineral fertilizers, organic matter and biological nitrogen fixation, and the formulation of plant nutrition recommendations based on cropping systems instead of single crops. Priority is given to the transfer of technology to farm level.

	Monitoring of the environmental impact of tse tse and trypanosomiasis control operations, including development of technical publications, promotion of the application of non-polluting control techniques and provision of assistance for land use planning in tse tse-cleared areas. Development and implementation of methods and techniques for sustainable control of pests of important agricultural crops and support of activities aimed at improving soil fertility and thus increasing soil and crop production; promotion of increased fertilizer efficiency and promotion of and assistance to developing countries in developing or setting up data collection systems relating to the agricultural sector, including environmentally sound use of agrochemicals.
FAO, IAEA	Optimal use of soil nutrients and water resources to increase and sustain production of food; improvement of plant productivity in saline soils and prevention of salinization.
	Establishment of capabilities for control or eradication of fruit flies, the screworm, and other using the sterile male technique and related insect pests using the sterile male technique and related biotechnological methods. Strengthening capabilities to monitor agrochemical residues in agrochemical residues in food and the environment; development of controlled-release formulations of insecticides.
	To assist developing countries in using mutation breeding for genetic improvement of basic food, oil-seed and industrial crops; to maintain a databank on mutant germplasm and induced mutant-derived cultivars.
FAO, CGIAR, IFAD	Research on soil management, particularly soil conservation in watersheds, appropriate practices in irrigation, alternatives to shifting cultivation and improvements in soil fertility.
Unesco, IUBS	Maintenance of tropical soil fertility through manipulation of organic soil processes.
Unesco, ISRIC	Establishment of an international soil reference base for classification and promotion of global soil resources assessment.
Unesco, ISS, FAO, IBSRAM	Pilot projects on integrated ecological approaches to the studies of soil erosion and salination and soil conservation.
IBSRAM	Sustainable management of tropical acid soils, vertisols and sulphate soils.
ICIMOD	Erosion and sedimentation processes in mountain ecosystems.
ICRAF	Research into the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility through agroforestry systems.

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UNIDO Demonstration of reduced soil loss from wind erosion and improved crop yields in sandy soils.

ECE Review of technologies of cultivation and harvesting ensuring the preservation of soil quality and fertility. Assessment of the effects of air pollution on soil and vegetation, including crops. Activities in support of using organic and chemical fertilizers to maintain soil fertility and minimize adverse effects on the environment.

Activities related to protection of agricultural lands, soils, water and food quality.

WHO Monitoring and assessment of the level and impact of pesticides and fertilizers on human health.

WMO Exchange and utilization of agrometeorological data for operational use of agrochemicals. Dissemination of user-tailored agrometeorological information and applied agrometeorological research.

Promotion of activities to protect beneficial insect organisms against adverse climatic changes.

ILO Agrochemicals included in ILO activities related to safety in the use of chemicals at work.

(ii) Arid lands and desertification

Unesco As a component of the MAB Programme, continued support for and extension of a network of integrated research, training and demonstration pilot projects and of biosphere reserves in arid and semi-arid lands to improve the scientific basis for sound resources management.

WMO During the period 1992-1993, WMO's activities will continue to focus on assisting Member States to develop suitable networks of stations for monitoring drought and desertification, to prepare guidelines and provide training on the use of climatological data and information, including remote-sensed data, to mitigate the effects of drought and desertification by means of roving and regional seminars and workshops on agrometeorological aspects of natural pastures and drought-adapted farming systems, wind and water erosion. WMO will also prepare a Climate Applications Referral System (CARS) in the field of desertification.

IAEA Use of isotope techniques in groundwater studies for arid and semi-arid regions.

FAO Co-ordinated global networks on genetic resources of arid and semi-arid zones including woody species. Ecological management of rangelands. Forest management of arid and semi-arid lands, including sand dune fixation. Soil management and water conservation.

Strategies and tools for sustainable agriculture and related issues.

ILO Activities in support of desertification, including training and labour-intensive infrastructure programme.

ICRAF Development, through research, of sustainable agroforestry technologies in semi-arid ecozones. Current activities with ICAR (India) and planned activities in dry lowlands of West Africa (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal). Co-operating with ICRISAT, SAFGRAD and CILSS.

UNSO Assessment on drought and desertification in context of Priority Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD).

IFAD Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification.

UNDTCD Assist Governments in the design of flood protection programmes to combat soil erosion; evaluation of water supplies and quality in arid and semi-arid areas; environmental aspects of deepwater drilling in desert areas. Organization of inter-regional seminars on water resources planning and groundwater management in arid and drought-prone areas.

(iii) Forests and other ecosystems

FAO Implementation and co-ordination of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan. Activities in environmental impact assessment and conservation of forest ecosystems. Support to national institutes and Governments within the framework of Tropical Forestry Action Plan. Implementation of multinational projects on watershed management. Support to forestry research and training.

Co-ordination in the development of technology, methods, and procedures for FAO forest resources assessment. GIS to be included in assessments.

WMO Support for studies of climate effects on agricultural and forest lands.

IUCN Co-ordination and implementation of the forestry portion of National Conservation Strategies and use of guidelines for large scale reforestation. Co-ordination in the use of biosphere reserves for integrated monitoring studies.

UNDP Co-ordination in the development of national Tropical Forestry Action Plans.

Unesco Promotion of and support for international network of field research, training and demonstration projects for sustainable management of forest and woodland ecosystems. Support for the Man and the Biosphere Programme, including the designation and protection of biosphere reserves.

ECE International co-operative programme on assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests. Studies on afforestation techniques in Mediterranean countries; use of agricultural land for non-food purposes; forest fire prevention and control; methods and procedures for the preparation and implementation of forest management plans; quantification of environmental benefits of forests; economic, sylvicultural, ecological and technical problems of the rational use of forest biomass; implication of air pollution and other damage to forests for wood supply and markets; information exchange on occurrences of sudden and severe damage to forests; problems in the forestry and forest industry sector arising from radiation contamination. Vocational training in forestry.

ILO Activities in support of forests, including training and labour-intensive infrastructure programme.

(iv) Biological diversity

Unesco Implementation of those parts of the World Heritage Convention that concern the protection of natural sites and the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves within the MAB Programme. For biosphere reserves, particular attention will be paid to the follow-up of the results of the 1986-1988 biosphere reserve survey, notably the plans to establish a selected number of demonstration "model" biosphere reserves, to train future biosphere reserve managers, to promote the network function, including geo-biosphere observatories, and to address effectively the issue of the conservation of global biological diversity.

FAO Promotion of the conservation and development of protected areas through the formulation and implementation of protected area management plans and the improvement of conservation legislation; field demonstrations for the development and testing of methodologies for wildlife and habitat conservation, including management and sustained utilization of animal wildlife through ranching, cropping and the incorporation of wildlife and habitat conservation in land use plans; training of wildlife and national park managers through established regional institutions for training in resource conservation.

ECE Promotion of the European Red List of Globally Threatened Animals and Plants, including recommendations on its application, as well as the lists of species of particular conservation concern in Europe.

IUCN, WWF Preparation by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (joint IUCN/UNEP/WWF partnership) of databases on sites critical to the conservation of biological diversity, protected areas, endangered and key species, trade and utilization of wildlife and wildlife products. Provision of advice on the priority areas for protection under the World Heritage Convention and national efforts. Drafting of a possible new international convention on the conservation of biological diversity (joint IUCN/UNEP/FAO/Unesco). Promotion of the formulation and implementation of regional and national conservation strategies.

WRI	Development of a global action plan on biological diversity.
ACI	Promotion of field research and training in development, national resources management, biological diversity and policy.

(v) Microbial resources and related biotechnologies

WHO	Compiling and evaluating information on microbial resources and technologies with respect to food safety, management and control of insect and rodent vectors of disease and for reduction of selected waste material.
FAO, IAEA	To assist developing countries in using mutation breeding for genetic improvement of basic food, oil-seed and industrial crops; to maintain a data bank on mutant germplasm and induced mutant-derived cultivars.
ECE	Collection of information on existing safety guidelines in biotechnology, including existing laws and regulations.

Subprogramme 4: Oceans

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), General Assembly resolutions 44/206 and 44/225. Governing Council decisions 15/25, 15/26, 15/27, SS.II/6.

UNEP target for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1): Provision of assistance to the Governments of the South Asian Seas region in adopting a regional action plan and a convention with related protocols for the protection and development of their marine and coastal areas and to the Governments of the East Asian Seas region in adopting a regional convention in support of the action plan for the protection and development of their marine and coastal areas.

(b) Programme element 4.1: Regional marine environments

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Co-ordination of the Oceans and Coastal Areas programme and initiation of new action plans.	Monit. and assess. Env. Law	2 370 (C) 700 (S)	Direct implementation
2. Mediterranean Action Plan: Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. Protocol on the Protection of the Mediteranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from the Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Sea-bed and its Sub-soil. Seven national contingency plans and 18 national monitoring programmes prepared; Twenty technical reports. Two hundred fifty experts trained on subjects relevant to the Action Plan; provision of equipment and technical assistance to	Monit. and assess. Develop. planning Training Hazards of pollution Biological diversity Env. Law	75 (C) 25 (S)	Trust Fund: 9 000; Co-operating agencies: 2 000; Supporting organizations: 60 000; FAO; Unesco/IOC; WHO; WMO; IAEA; IMO; UNIDO; IUCN; EEC; World Bank

participants in the Action Plan. Reports on assessment of pollution and proposed measures for crude oils, zinc, copper, lead, nickel, chromium, selenium, arsenic, phosphorus, detergents, thermal discharges, acid or alkaline compounds, barium, uranium, cobalt, cyanides and fluorides.			
3. Kuwait Action Plan: Technical reports resulting from specific project activities; training of experts in subjects relevant to the Action Plan; guidelines for coastal zone management (new); environmental impact assessments in the region (new); additional protocols related to the protection of the marine environment and coastal areas in the region (new). Rehabilitation of the environmental damage on war-related areas (new).	Tech. and reg. co-op. Develop. planning Env. Law	40 (C)	Co-operating agencies: 5 000; Supporting organizations: 3 000; ROPME; Unesco/IOC; IAEA; IMO; IUCN
4. Caribbean Action Plan: Intergovernmental Meeting of the Action Plan and Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region. One meeting of experts of the Caribbean Environment Programme. Ten national reports on the status of coastal and marine resources with recommendations for management and monitoring (new); four specific case studies for coastal zone management at the national level (new); three case studies on EIA at the national level (new); four specific management plans for specially protected areas of the Caribbean region (new); management plans for endangered species (on-going); strengthening of national institutions and networking mechanisms to manage the marine and coastal resources; pollution control programmes at the national level; specific investment plans for the establishment of port reception facilities and solid waste disposal (new).	Tech. and reg. co-op. Monit. and assess. Env. Law Develop. planning Biological diversity Training	530 (C) 120 (S)	Trust Fund: ? 000; Co-operating agencies: 1 000; Supporting organizations: 1,000; ECLAC; FAO; Unesco/IOC; WHO; PAHO; IMO; CCA; CARICOM; OAS; IAEA

5. West and Central African Action Plan: Meeting of the Steering Committee and Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention. Establishment of regional co-ordinating unit in the region (new). Adoption of a protocol on land-based sources of pollution (new). Two national contingency plans and a regional oil pollution control manual (new); three studies on national marine environmental legislation (new); harmonization of national legislation with the Abidjan Convention (on-going); strengthening of the network for marine pollution monitoring (on-going); areas requiring special protection identified (new); environmental impact assessment carried out on a few selected cases in the region (new); establishment of regional documentation centre on coastal erosion (new).	Monit. and assess. Tech. and reg. co-op. Env. Law Biological diversity Develop. planning	530 (C) 120 (S)	Trust Fund: 2 000; Co-operating agencies: 500; Supporting organizations: 600; DIESA; FAO; UNIDO; Unesco/IOC; WHO; WMO; IAEA; IMO; ECA
6. Eastern African Action Plan: Bureau and Intergovernmental Meetings. Continued site-specific marine pollution research and monitoring programme; development of contingency plans for maritime emergencies (new); continuation of development and implementation of management plans for marine and coastal areas and monitoring of coastal resources (on-going); pilot projects in environmental impact assessment and coastal erosion control (new).	Monit. and assess. Develop. planning Training Tech. and reg. co-op.	725 (C) 160 (S)	Trust Fund: 500; Co-operating agencies: 500; Supporting organizations: 500; FAO; Unesco; WHO; IMO; IAEA; IUCN; ECA
7. East Asian Seas Action Plan: Meetings of the Co-ordinating Body. Establishment of a network of pollution monitoring and research institutions, for non-oil pollutants (new), monitoring of oil pollution and development of oil spill contingency plans; development of systems and coastal zone management plans; other priority projects approved by COBSEA (new).	Monit. and assess. Develop. planning Tech. and reg. co-op. Env. Law	325 (C) 75 (S)	Trust Fund: 250; Co-operating agencies: 100; Supporting organizations: 100; Unesco/IOC; IMO; IAEA; WHO; ESCAP; IUCN; Governments
8. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Action Plan: Trained experts for participation in national and regional environmental projects (new); national contingency plans for maritime emergencies (new); survey of coastal and marine habitats in selected vulnerable areas (new); establishment and/or strengthening of a network of national	Monit. and assess. Develop. planning Biological diversity Training Tech. and reg. co-op.	155 (C)	Co-operating agencies: 300; Supporting organizations: 300; Unesco/IOC; PERSGA;

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institutions in three countries participating in a regionally co-ordinated marine pollution monitoring programme.			FAO; IMO; WHO; IAEA
9. South Pacific Action Plan: About 25 technical reports from various projects of the Action Plan (new); fully operational regional network for marine pollution monitoring and control, completion and implementation of national plans to respond to climatic change and sea-level rise, development of coastal resources monitoring (new).	Monit. and assess. Develop. planning Biological diversity Training Tech. and reg. co-op.	660 (C) 120 (S)	Co-operating agencies: 600; Supporting organizations: 2 000; ESCAP; SPC; SP Forum; Unesco/IOC; IMO; WHO; IAEA; UNDP; ADB; IUCN
10. South-East Pacific Action Plan: Expanded pollution monitoring and control programme; national contingency plans to control pollution in cases of emergencies (on-going); case-studies on environmental impact assessment training and intercalibration exercises; coastal zone management plans developed at critical sites (new); possible geographic extension of the Action Plan.	Monit. and assess. Develop. planning Training Env. Law Tech. and reg. co-op.	660 (C) 120 (S)	Co-operating agencies: 600; Supporting organizations: 900; CPPS; Unesco/IOC; WHO; PAHO; IMO; IAEA
11. South Asian Seas Action Plan: Intergovernmental meetings. Action plan and convention for South Asian Seas region adopted (new); public information activities (on-going); assessment of land-based sources of marine pollution (new); establishment of marine pollution monitoring and control network (new); assessment of levels and effects of marine pollution (new); management plans to coastal areas (on-going); other priority projects approved by inter-governmental meeting (new).	Tech and reg. co-op. Env. Law	385 (C) 35 (S)	Trust Fund: 200; Co-operating agencies: 150; Supporting organizations: 80; ESCAP; UNDP; IMO; Unesco/IOC; IUCN; WHO; SACEP; IAEA
12. Black Sea: Expert and intergovernmental meetings. Action Plan and legal arrangements adopted (new). Implementation of priority projects initiated, including establishment of marine pollution monitoring and control network (new).	Monit. and assess. Tech. and reg. co-op. Env. Law	385 (C) 75 (S)	Co-operating agencies: 150; Supporting organizations: 100; Unesco/IOC; IMO; WHO; IAEA; IUCN

13. North-West Pacific: Meetings of national focal points; preparation of national reports on causes, effects and magnitude of the problems which may require international co-operation (new); preparation of a regional overview report.	Tech. and reg. co-op.	310 (C)	Internal
14. Inter-regional and public information: Inter-regional support for sustainable use of coastal areas, including marine pollution assessment and control, integrated coastal zone management, environmental impact assessment, national and regional legal assistance, and economic assessments and management measures. Assistance with the special environmental management problems of small islands (new). Meetings of the Committees on Seas and Islands of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment. Four interregional seminars (new). Support for participation in international meetings (new). Three inter-regional intercalibration activities. Three inter-regional courses on analytical techniques for marine pollution studies. Five inter-regional seminars on environmental impact assessment (new). Consultations among agencies and secretariats. Fifty technical reports (new); ten global, regional and subject specific directories and bibliographies relevant to oceans and coastal areas (new); Two newsletters, two films, ten booklets and other materials for the general public (new).	Monit. and assess. Tech. and reg. co-op. Public inform. Develop. planning Env. Law	1 400 (C) 160 (S)	Co-operating agencies: 200; Supporting organizations: 100; FAO; WHO; Unesco/IOC; IAEA; SPREP; SPC;CPPS; SACEP; AMCEN; UNDTCD; others
15. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.		400 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		8 950 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		1 710 (S)	
Total programme element 4.1		10 660	

(c) Programme element 4.2: The global marine environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Global assessments of the state of the marine environment; formulation of a feasible integrated global ocean monitoring programme; implementation of pilot monitoring activities (new); assessment of long-term ecological consequences of low-level marine contaminations; review of carcinogens and nutrients as marine pollutants. Assessment of air-sea exchange of pollutants (within the framework of GESAMP). Review of effects of agriculture; development of long-term marine pollution control strategy; Twenty reference methods and three reference materials (new); reports of the sessions of GESAMP and GIPME and the Advisory Groups of experts on Methods, Standards and Intercalibration (GEMSI), on Effects of Pollutants (GEEP) and on Standards and Reference Materials (GESREM). Development of further scientific, technical and financial co-operation to protect the marine environment from land-based sources on pollution. Review of feasibility and possible scope of additional international arrangements for the protection of the oceans.	Monit. and assess. Hazards of pollution Env. Law	830 (C) 230 (S)	Co-operating agencies: 600; Supporting organizations: 350; Unesco; FAO; WHO; WMO; IAEA; UN; IMO; Unesco/IOC; UNLOS
2. Analysis of environmental, sociological and economic effects arising from climatic change and sea-level rise; development and implementation of appropriate policy and management options at regional and national levels; implementation of global long-term monitoring of climate-related changes in the marine and coastal environment (new).	Climate change	800 (C) 230 (S)	Co-operating agencies: 300; Supporting organizations: 500; Unesco/IOC; CPPS; ASPEI; SPC
3. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.		90 (C)	

Total proposed core activities		1 720 (C)
Total proposed supplementary activities		460 (C)
Total programme element 4.2		2 180

(d) Programme element 4.3: Living marine resources

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Co-ordination of the Marine Mammals Action Plan. Review and improvemennt of international legal measures for marine mammals. Action plans developed for two of the regional seas programmes and management of marine mammals developed for two of the regional seas programmes (new). Public information campaign on marine mammals (new). Support for the activities of the IOC/FAO/UNEP Ocean Science and Living Resources (OSLR) programme. Review of the theoretical and practical problems behind biological monitoring. Initiation of pilot global and regional monitoring programmes for critical coastal habitats and resources such as coral reefs and mangroves (new); assessment of large marine ecosystems on a regional basis (new).	Monit. and assess. Biological diversity Env. Law	900 (C) 230 (S)	Co-operating agencies: 300; Supporting organizations: 300; FAO; Unesco; IWC; IUCN; UNLOS
2. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.		30 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		930 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		230 (S)	
Total programme element 4.3		1 160	
Total subprogramme 4		14 000	

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II. System-wide programme

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 184-186, 196-198, 201-203 and 206-209.

Proposed Goal for 1995: Establishment of an operational, co-ordinated global system for monitoring the quality of the marine and coastal environment as a tool for environmental management based on a full set of regional action plans.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

Unesco Scientific understanding of coastal marine systems (mangroves, lagoons, salt marshes, coral reefs); guidelines and field projects for sustainable management of coastal systems (terrestrial and marine); coastal erosion studies; reconciliation of land use conflicts in coastal regions and estuaries; establishment of coastal and marine biosphere reserves; field projects and regional networks on ecological sustainability and management of islands; utilization of remote sensing for coastal and island management.

Promotion of research, monitoring and establishment of observational systems with data quality control, data exchange and management through IOC regional subsidiary bodies undertaking programmes of international co-operation in marine sciences, ocean services and related training, education and mutual assistance, covering relevant aspects of the regional seas programmes and action plans. Promotion and assistance in developing coastal zone studies, modelling and monitoring programmes tailored to specific needs and management requirements, including inter alia resources, coastal protection, marine pollution abatement. Sub-commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE); IOC/WMO/CPPS Working Group on the Investigation of El Niño (South East Pacific); Regional Committee for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC); Regional Committee for the Central Indian Ocean (CINDIO); Regional Committee for the Co-operative Investigation of the Northern and Central Western Indian Ocean (CINCWIO); Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic (IOCEA). Development of regional components of the global IOC programmes GIPME-MARPOLMON; OSLR; OSNLR; Ocean Mapping; Ocean Dynamics; Ocean Services, Data and Marine Information Management; IOC also works at the secretariat level, through marine science officers (also acting as IOC Assistant Secretaries), assigned to Unesco regional offices for science and technology.

Within the framework of the Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment Programme (GIPME), development of integrated programmes on Monitoring and Assessment of Pollution in the open ocean, including development of studies of effects of pollutants on the marine environment and development of adequate techniques for the determination of pollutants in the marine ecosystem and related quality assurance measures.

Harmonization and intercalibration of the developed analytical and sampling methods to be used in marine pollution studies on a global scale, together with development and improvement of data handling, exchange and storage of marine pollution data.

Preparation of manuals and guidelines on methods and techniques covering various degrees of sophistication to be employed to enhance the capabilities within marine pollution science and monitoring, particularly in the developing countries.

Research on near-shore ecosystems and their interrelationship with adjoining terrestrial systems through regional projects, organization of seminars and training activities; establishment of marine biosphere reserves.

WHO Assessment of land-based sources of pollution, discharge evaluation and assessment of health effects; technical co-operation with Member States in relation to coastal water quality. Establishment of quality criteria for pollutant discharge and waste disposal, bathing and shellfish waters and edible

marine resources, training programmes on marine pollution and pollution control; assessment of land-based pollution sources, source identification and assessment of resulting health impact.

Studies of the effects of pollutants in the marine environment that affect public health, as a basis for international recommendations on acceptable levels and standard-setting.

WMO Assessment of atmospheric transport and deposition of pollutants into the oceans and some specific seas. Evaluation of impacts of global changes (including climate change) on air-sea exchange of chemicals. Continued co-operation on the implementation of MED POL, in particular in studying and monitoring pollution of the sea through the atmosphere.

Continued participation in the preparation of reference materials.

IMO	Strengthening of the capacity for national and regional action to prevent, control, combat and mitigate marine pollution and promotion of technical co-operation to this end.
	Evaluation of hazards and risks associated with marine transport of chemicals. Development of guidelines for site selection and monitoring of sea dumping.
IAEA	The International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity carries out research into the occurrence and behaviour of radioactive substances and other pollutants in the marine environment; ensures the quality of the performance and comparability of studies of radioactive substances and other forms of pollution through comparisons, calibration and standardization of methodology among a variety of laboratories; and provides training of personnel, co-ordinates research programmes and gives advice and assistance to developing countries.
FAO, IOC	Implementation of an international research and application programme on living marine resources, with emphasis on biology, ecology and effects of exploitation and environmental change on fish stocks; determination of variability of species and individual abundance in high-diversity ecosystems; research on the interaction between marine species, their predators and their habitats, so as to improve knowledge of the possible effects of human - interference with these natural systems, with a view to the inclusion of adequate provisions for their protection and national management in relevant conventions.
ECE	Elaboration of ECE Standard Statistical Classification of Ecological Marine Water Quality.
UNDTCD	Assist Governments in the design and execution of programmes for the protection of marine and coastal environments.

Subprogramme 5: Lithosphere

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6).

(b) Programme element 5.1: Lithosphere

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Publication of two studies on the biogeochemical cycles of phosphorus and carbon. Assessment of water pollution in mining districts.	Monit. and assess. Water, Energy	400 (C) 100 (S)	SCOPE: 100; IGBP: 50; UNDP: 100; UNEPCOM: 100; UNDTCD
2. Fostering mining practices that minimize environmental pollution. Safe storage of hazardous waste in appropriate geological formations (new). Development of environmental guidelines for mining activities. Formulation of mine safety and environmental protection regulations.	Water Energy, Industry and Transportation	200 (C) 60 (S)	Unesco: 50; UNIDO: 50; UNDTCD: 100 000; ILO: 50
3. One hundred professionals from developing countries trained in regulating mining operations and safe storage of hazardous waste.	Technical and Reg. co-op.	160 (C) 40 (S)	Unesco: 50
4. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		40 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		800 (C) 200 (S)	
Total programme element 5.1		1 000	
Total subprogramme 5		1 000	

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II. System-wide programme

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 216-219.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

Unesco	Conduct of international scientific programmes related to the lithosphere, its resources and the impact of their exploitation on the environment, such as the International Geological Correlation Programme, the International Lithosphere Programme and the Unesco/UNEP project on the protection of the geoenvironment; regional geological studies; preparation of geological and geochemical maps on international and national scales and maps of geological factors influencing the environment; training of specialists in these fields.
IAEA	Development of safety criteria for radioactive waste repositories; development of radioactive waste safety standards (RADWASS); assistance to developing countries in their radioactive waste management programmes; development of guidance on decontamination and decommissioning of nuclear installations. Implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste.
UNDTCD	Technical assistance in the evaluation and solution of environmental impacts caused by mining activities. Treatment of solid and liquid mining wastes. Identification of geologically-safe mine waste disposal sites. Development of environmental guidelines for mining activities and formulation of mine safety and environmental protection regulations.
ECA	Technical assistance to Member States for the environmental management of mineral resources exploration processes and rehabilitation of mined-out sites.
ILO	Technical assistance concerning improvement of occupational safety and health conditions and labour inspection in mines.
ECE	Studies on environmental aspects of open-cast mining; treatment of water from open-cast mines; environmental protection in underground mining areas.

Subprogramme 6: Human Settlements and the Environment

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), General Assembly resolution 44/229. Governing Council decisions 14/3, 15/10 and 15/18.

UNEP target for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1): Provision of support to at least six countries in the application of environmentally sound guidelines for planning and management of human settlements as a means of facing the urban crisis.

(b) Programme element 6.1: Environmental aspects of human settlements planning and management

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Plan of action on environmental aspects of metropolitan growth and management adopted in four selected cities.	Tech. and reg. co-op. Develop. planning	900 (C) 100 (S)	UNCHS; Unesco; WHO: 100; UNEPCOM
2. Establishment of policy options for four coastal settlements in the context of sea-level rise.	Reg. marine envir. Climate change	700 (C) 200 (S)	UNCHS; WMO; WHO: 30; UNDRO
3. Dissemination of information on environmentally appropriate technologies for air and water pollution and wastewater handling; application of the UNEP/WHO guidelines on health aspects of human settlements planning in selected countries. Training of 60 urban managers.	Atmosphere, Water Hazards of pollution Tech. and reg. co-op. Training, Industry and Transportation	400 (C) 100 (S)	WHO: 100; UNCHS; UNIDO; UNDTCD
4. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		100 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		2 100 (C) 400 (S)	
Total programme element 6.1		2 500	

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(c) Programme element 6.2: Community preparedness for natural and man-made environmental disasters

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Guidelines on natural disaster reduction. Participation in the International Decade for Reduction of Natural Disasters (IDRND).	Tech., Reg. co-op.	250 (C) 150 (S)	UNDIEC; UNDRO; Habitat; UNDTCD; Unesco; IOC; IDRND Secretariat
2. Support for the United Nations Centre for Urgent Environmental Assistance, if established.	GEMS, Env. Law, INFOTERRA, OCEANS, INDUSTRY, IRPTC	1 000 (C) 100 (S)	UNDRO; UNIDIR; WMO; WHO; IMO; IAEA; Habitat
Total proposed core activities		1 250 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		250 (S)	
Total programme element 6.2		1 500	
Total subprogramme 6		4 000	

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II. System-wide programme:

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 227-231, 237-240.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

Unesco	Within the framework of the MAB Programme, development of ecological approaches to urban and regional planning and modelling of policy selection alternatives, including a network of integrated demonstration projects and the development of policy guidelines and simulation models, emphasizing flows of energy and materials and interactions of urban systems of varying size and complexity with their rural hinterland; preparation of guidelines and assistance to Governments in identification and preservation of unique landscapes and historical monuments; assistance to institutions in training planners and managers and development of training programmes for the improvement of marginal settlements and the sound environmental management of coastal and island settlements. Implementation of an intersectoral and interdisciplinary programme on the future of cities.
WHO	Promotion of improved housing, water supply and sanitation, control of pollution and other factors in the environment in order to attain health. Activities include collating and disseminating relevant health information through national collaborating centres and other means; preparation of environmental health criteria for planning and development of human settlements; support to Member States in the development of human resources, technical guidance material and approaches to community participation; applied studies; and development of relevant methodologies, e.g. environmental health impact assessment.
FAO	Of special interest to FAO are the occupational aspects, i.e. agricultural and related activities which are planned in programmes and projects involving the establishment of agricultural settlements. FAO has been assisting Member States in planning their agricultural settlements which are related to irrigated agricultural lands, the organization of spontaneous settlements occupying new areas and assistance to refugee settlements.
UNFPA	UNFPA funding of population activities would be most relevant to this subprogramme, as migration can overtax resources in densely-populated areas.
Unesco, UNDRO	Study of the mechanisms underlying natural hazards of geological and geophysical origin; evaluation of historical data on natural disasters; improvement of earthquake, tsunamis and volcanic activity prediction by early-warning systems; promotion of design safety measures in low-cost housing, major engineering works, schools and monuments; enhancement of education, public awareness and policy-making in natural disaster prevention and mitigation; promotion of post-disaster scientific and societal investigation plans; professional skill enhancement.
WHO, WMO, UNDRO	Strengthening of capacities in the Member States for disaster preparedness and management through support planning and training; enhancing prompt response capacities, including information and communication systems (including those of the World Weather Watch).

UNDRO Mobilization and co-ordination of international relief assistance for victims of disasters caused either by natural phenomena or man-made hazards; provision of technical assistance in disaster preparedness and prevention activities.

ILO Technical assistance concerning workers' housing and improvements in housing and urban infrastructure through labour-intensive programmes. Preparation of new international labour standards on the prevention of industrial disasters (major hazard control system) and related technical assistance.

IAEA Preparation of technical guides and provision of assistance in emergency planning, preparedness and response; operation of emergency response unit pursuant to the Conventions on Early Notification and on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency; provision of assistance in the monitoring of accidentally released radionuclides in environmental and food samples.

ECE Elaboration of comprehensive policies for renewal and modernization of human settlements; planning for sustainable tourism development; sustainable development of human settlements; planning for recreation and leisure areas; impact of technological change on urban and regional development.

Implementation of the Convention on Transboundary Impact of Industrial Accidents.

UNCHS UNCHS (Habitat) is concerned with planning and management of rural and urban settlements to improve the quality of life. Habitat assists developing countries, through its operational activities, to improve the conditions of housing, water and sanitation and other community services in all settlements, and especially in urban slums and squatter settlements. UNCHS (Habitat) is also involved in application of environmental guidelines to urban areas; improvement of health conditions in housing and settlements; disaster prevention and mitigation and collection and dissemination or urban environmental data, in relation to the environment component of its Urban Management Programme.

UNDTCD Through technical assistance projects and international seminars, UNDTCD contributes to the dissemination of information on environmentally appropriate technologies for air and water pollution. UNDTCD is a member of the Inter-Agency IDNDR Steering Committee and has capabilities in natural disaster planning and preparedness and in post-disaster rehabilitation in areas including development planning and administration, water-related damage (storms, typhoons, etc.) and power sector rehabilitation. The United Nations Centre for Regional Development in Nagoya, Japan, which is affiliated with UNDTCD, covers these issues from a regional perspective.

Subprogramme 7: Human Health and Welfare

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), Governing Council decisions 14/9, 15/1.

(b) Programme element 7.1: Hazards of pollution

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. ILO/UNEP/WHO International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS). Evaluated information on the hazards of environmental pollutants. Criteria documents, health and safety guides and other critical reviews of priority chemical and physical agents, including mixtures of environmental pollutants and wastes. Harmonization of methodology for risk evaluation. Management of chemical emergencies. Technical co-operation. Training of decision-makers, managers and health-care workers.	IRPTC Monit. and assess. Training Public inform. Atmosphere Industry and Transportation Agri. lands, Agroch.	850 (C) 200 (S)	WHO: 1 500; ILO: 700; IPCS: 3 200; IARC: 100; FAO: 250; UNDTCD
2. Guidelines for environmental standard setting: Training of administrators, managers and health care workers (new).	IRPTC GEMS	80 (C)	WHO: 300
3. Environmental Health Criteria for physical factors (noise) (new).	IRPTC	20 (C)	WHO: 1

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4. Studies on the relationship between environmental factors, human cancer and genetic defects.	IRPTC	250 (C)	IARC: 250; ARC: 250; IAEMS; ICPEMC
5. Health Effects of Urban Air Pollution: Epidemiological Studies and Control Strategies (new).	IRPTC, GEMS, IPCS	50 (S)	IARC: 100; WHO: 300
6. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		50 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		1 250 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		250 (S)	
Total Programme element 7.1		1 500	

(c) Programme element 7.2: Environmental aspects of human health

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Development of relevant geographical referenced databases, with special reference to malaria in Africa. Promotion of the use of computer-based management tools for environmental management in relation to pest and vector control in public health, agriculture and livestock development.	GEMS Agr. lands, agroch.	80 (C) 20 (S)	CGIAR: 150; Rockefeller Found.: 250

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2. Field demonstration of ecologically sound methods and strategies for vector and pest control; guidelines for environmental management for vector control; strengthening national capabilities for vector control; training (100 persons) in the design and implementation of ecologically sound methods for vector control.	Agr. lands, agroch. Training Water	450 (C) 60 (S)	WHO: 300; FAO: 300; UNEPCOM: 150
3. Biennial report on the Epidemiological Surveillance of Communicable diseases (new).	Hazards of Pollution, GEMS	140 (C) 30 (S)	WHO: 50; MARC: 20; UNEPCOM: 20
4. Assistance to selected developing countries for the improvement of national capabilities to facilitate studies on the biology, ecology and behaviour of disease-causing agents of chemical and biological origin; training in environmental management of mycotoxins, pesticides, heavy metals and other food and feed contaminants (100 persons) and zoonotic diseases.	Haz. of Pollution Agrochemicals Tech. and regional co-operation	360 (C) 100 (S)	FAO: 220; WHO: 260; UNCHS: 100; UNEPCOM: 100
5. Continued collaboration with FAO, WHO and UNHCS in the promotion of environmentally acceptable management tools for the control of urban-associated vector-borne disease problems, particularly through the joint Panel of Experts on Environmental Management of Vector Control (PEEM).	Water Agr. lands, agroch.	80 (C) 20 (S)	FAO: 50; WHO: 100; UNCHS: 150; PEEM Co-operating Centres: 20
6. Report on the health aspects of wastewater use for agriculture (new).	Water Agr. lands, agroch.	80 (C) 20 (S)	FAO: 50; WHO: 50; UNCHS: 50; PEEM Co-operating Centers: 20
7. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		60 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		1 250 (C) 250 (S)	
Total programme element 7.2		1 500	
Total subprogramme 7		3 000	

II. System-wide programme:

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 247-252, 260-264.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

WHO Through the IPCS, WHO in collaboration with UNEP and ILO, evaluates the health and environmental risks of exposure to priority chemicals in all media and provides evaluated information to Member States in the form of Environmental Health Criteria documents, Health and Safety Guides, International Chemical Safety Cards and guidelines; promotion of a methodology for risk assessment; trains manpower; co-operates with Member States in chemical emergencies, including prevention and treatment of poisonings; and helps strengthen national capabilities with respect to the foregoing.

Technical assistance and advisory services in the establishment and strengthening of national food control and food contamination monitoring systems, and improvement of national food control legislation; training of manpower in food control; organization of courses and promotion of technical co-operation between developing countries. Support for national monitoring programmes for environmental pollutants and contaminants and preparation of comprehensive assessments on a regional and global scale; preparation of recommendations on allowable daily intakes.

WHO, IARC Continuing evaluation, as part of IPCS, of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals and occupational exposures, and publication of monographs on individual chemicals.

FAO Support for the activities of the Codex Alimentarius Commission on the Evaluation by IPCS of food additives, food contaminants, and pesticide and veterinary drug residues; additionally, WHO supports the preparation of food standards and codes of practice and the promotion of regional co-operation in food control through regional Codex committees.

IAEA, WHO, ILO, FAO Development, updating and implementation of radiation protection standards, guidelines and recommendations; preparation of internationally-recognized intervention levels for dealing with unanticipated contamination.

ILO Active collaboration with WHO and UNEP, separately and through IPCS, emphasizing in particular the prevention of major hazards, safety in the use of chemicals at work, training and information dissemination activities, through ILO's International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) and the International Safety and Health Hazard Alert System.

WHO, FAO	Promotion of environmental management for specific vectors under specific ecological conditions; promotion of the incorporation of a health component into the curriculum of engineering courses; continued publication of annual PEEM reports and quarterly PEEM Newsletters; continued support for PEEM secretariat.
ECE	Implementation of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Promotion of environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals, in co-operation with OECD.
IAEA	Applied research into and monitoring of health-related environmental pollution using nuclear and isotope techniques.
UNDTCD	Assists Governments in the formulation of mine safety and environmental protection regulations.

Subprogramme 8: Energy, Industry and Transportation

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), Governing Council decisions 14/16, 14/30, 15/37, 15/39, SS.II/4 and SS.II/9.

UNEP targets for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1):

Preparation for adoption by Governments of convention on hazardous industrial accidents.

Provision of assistance to six developing countries in the development of industrial environmental management policies; promotion of technical co-operation in these countries on specific industry projects with Governments or industries from developed countries.

Contribution to the creation of a network for the free flow of information on low- and non-waste technologies and on pollution control technologies.

Preparation of technical guidelines on the formulation of community awareness and emergency preparedness schemes in cases of industrial accidents. Promotion of the establishment of a network of institutions and experts able to exchange information and provide expertise in the case of accidents.

(b) Programme element 8.1: Energy and environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Environmental impacts of energy, including climate change. Guidelines and criteria for environmentally sustainable energy development.	Atmosphere Develop. planning Industry, Env. Law		United Nations agencies; UNEPCOM; Governments; RISO
1.1 Efficient energy technologies and energy conservation measures,		350 (C)	UNDTCD
1.2 Establishment, maintenance and dissemination of an energy environmental database,		200 (C) 100 (S)	RISO; ISEI; IAEA: 200; WHO

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1.3 Models, methods and guidelines for integrated energy-environment planning programmes,		200 (C) 100 (S)	IIASA; RISO; SEI; IAEA: 200; UNDTCD
1.4 Support for the adoption of legal measures on climate change.		100 (C)	IPCC; WMO
2. Support for developing countries to strengthen their capacity to integrate environmental considerations into national energy policy, planning and development.	Tech. and reg. co-op. Develop. planning Atmosphere, Industry		WHO; FAO; RISO; DTCD; IPCC; Governments
2.1 Formulation of national energy policies, with special reference to climate change issues,		570 (C) 100 (S)	RISO; UNDTCD; Governments
2.2 Training energy planners,		100 (C)	IAEA: 50; UNDTCD
2.3 Information exchange: communicating the role of energy in the greenhouse effect.		100 (C)	WMO; IPCC; IAEA: 200
3. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		80 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		1 700 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		300 (S)	
Total programme element 8.1		2 000	

(c) Programme element 8.2: Industry and environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Operation of the Industry and Environment Office: Co-ordination and promotion of industry action to incorporate environmental considerations into business decisions, transfer of information and expertise between industry and the public sector, support of strategic initiatives to increase industry awareness of and skills in dealing with environmental issues. Preparation and wide dissemination of specialized information, including technical report on environmental management techniques and issues (three guides to be published in the technical report series in 1992-1993). Four Industry and Environment Review issues per year. Environmental input to technical publications of other organizations.	Monitoring and assessment Hazards of pollution	1 600 (C) 200 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with governments and industry; UNIDO; WTO
2. Co-ordination of the cleaner production network and programme. Improved operation of the ICPIC database for information exchange on low- and non-waste technology and environmentally sound management practices. Preparation of Cleaner Production newsletter (two newsletters per year); promotion of demonstration projects; sectoral working groups, hazardous waste management, training workshops and technical support for the Cairo Guidelines and Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (new).	All subprogrammes	2 000 (C) 300 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with UNIDO; ILO; UNCSTD; UNITAR
3. Co-ordination of the APELL Programme to prevent and respond to technological accidents; preparation and dissemination of documentation and training materials, preparation and distribution of APELL newsletter (2 issues per year). Organization of national or regional training seminars/workshops, improvement of the network for information exchange in emergency response and prevention.	IRPTC	1 700 (C) 300 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with ILO; UNDRO; UNIDO; WHO

4.	Technical support to developing countries in the development of industrial environmental policies and activities: improvement of the working environment, increased use of clean and safe technologies, emergency preparedness.	Technical and regional co-operation	1 000 (C) 300 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with UNIDO; ILO; UNDTCD; Governments
5.	Inter-agency project on risk assessment (risk management procedures guide, including a collection of models and data, training courses to promote its use).	Energy	200 (S)	IAEA: 250; WHO; UNIDO
6.	Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		300 (C)	
	Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		6 600 (C) 1 300 (S)	
	Total programme element 8.2		7 900	

(d) Programme element 8.3: Transportation and environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Identification of gaps. Preparation and dissemination of two technical reports dealing with environmentally sound transportation systems; organization of two regional training seminars; technical support to developing countries (new).	Human Settlements Tech., Reg. co-op. Training Atmosphere	1 250 (C) 250 (S)	World Bank; Habitat; UNDTCD
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		1 250 (C) 250 (S)	
Total programme element 8.3		1 500	

(e) Programme element 8.4: Tourism and environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Preparation and dissemination of technical guidelines for tourism area planning; development of a tourism and environment Code of Conduct; organization of one regional training seminar (new).	Oceans, Terr. Ecos. Dev. planning Training	800 (C) 200 (S)	WTO
Total proposed core activities		800 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		200 (S)	
Total programme element 8.4		1 000	

(f) Programme element 8.5: Working environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Incorporation of working environment issues into technical guides; information exchange and technical assistance activities; regional training workshops for workers' organizations (new).	Educ. and training	400 (C) 100 (S)	ILO; WHO: 20
Total proposed core activities		400 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		100 (S)	
Total programme element 8.5		500	
Total subprogramme 8		13 000	

II. System-wide programme:

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 272-278, 287-292, 299-303.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

WHO Assessment of health hazards associated with energy production and use, including the indoor air pollution caused by biomass fuels; and technical co-operation with Member States in developing and implementing risk-management programmes to alleviate existing and potential problems.

Jointly with other organizations, elaboration or updating of recommendations, criteria and standards, as appropriate, for radiation protection; assistance to developing countries on emergency preparedness in case of a nuclear accident, exchange of information, and monitoring.

IAEA Comparative assessment of health and environmental impacts of nuclear power and other energy sources; codes and guides for safety of nuclear installations: safe siting, design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants; nuclear power plant ageing; operational safety reviews; Incident Reporting System database; and assessment of events of significance to safety in nuclear installations.

ECE Studies on the interface between energy and the environment, in particular, sustainable development; interrelationship between environmental and energy policies; new and renewable sources of energy; impact of the fluidized-bed thermal power stations on the environment; implication of climate change for electric supply; the greenhouse problem; general situation in electric power industry; gas industry and the environment; launching of a campaign on energy efficiency 2000.

Promotion of the ECE strategy on integrated waste management; implementation of the Convention on Transboundary Impact of Industrial Accidents. Studies on: reduction, replacement, recovery, recycling and re-utilization of industrial wastes; low-waste technology and environmentally sound products; steel product quality and utilization of scrap.

Setting up and revising international regulations on road vehicles emissions, fuel consumption and alternate fuel developments, as well as on transport of dangerous goods, including hazardous wastes; studies on measures and technologies for the control of air pollution emissions from mobile sources, impact on the environment of transport infrastructures. Studies and recommendations on aspects of energy savings and environmental protection in road, rail and inland navigation.

Studies on planning for recreation and leisure areas; planning for sustainable tourism development.

WHO Continued development and publication of environmental health criteria for industrial pollutants; continued review of occupational health and safety, as well as working aspects of specific industrial sectors; establishment of guidelines; training of field personnel; risk-management guidelines, e.g. hazardous waste and technical co-operation on specific environmental health problems of industrial operations.

ILO Programme of Sectoral Activities covering the working environment in various industrial sectors, e.g. coal mining, chemicals, petroleum, metal trades, iron and steel.

WHO Health aspects of pollutants associated with transportation sources, including criteria and health-level standards; technical co-operation in development of control approaches and strategies; accident prevention.

IMO Development of regulations for the safe transport by sea of hazardous materials; assistance to States in implementation.

UNDTCD Assist developing countries in exploiting and efficiently managing their indigenous energy resources. Through detailed energy conservation audits, promoting more efficient energy utilization in the industrial, transport, residential, commercial and domestic sectors to conserve energy and reduce emissions, facilitating higher efficiency and lower emissions from fossil-fuel-burning electric power plants; environmental monitoring of coal mining activities, increased coal washing capabilities and adoption of desulphurization technologies; protection of fragile ecosystems from geothermal waste fluid disposal; socio-economic impact analysis for small hydropower plants; design of solar, wind and multi-source new and renewable energy projects to promote the use of environmentally benign energy sources; fuel substitution, such as the utilization of flared refinery gas for cooking purposes in large institutional kitchens to replace fuelwood.

Organization of international seminars on the environmental aspects of energy production, transportation and utilization. Development of environmentally acceptable master plans for the transport sector, and technical assistance in reducing noise and air pollution through traffic management and transportation planning, including assistance in regulatory aspects.

Subprogramme 9: Peace, Security and the Environment

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 42/186, Governing Council decision SSC/1.

(b) Programme element 9.1: Peace, security and the environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Further elaboration of the concept of environmental security: principles for the sustainable use of natural resources; case studies; potential for inter-State co-operation in solving environmental problems among the relevant States.	Environ. law Water Tech. and reg. co-op.	400 (C) 100 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with UNU; UNIDIR; PRIO; SIPRI; University for Peace; UNEPCOM
2. Study of institutional arrangements to respond to needs of international environmental security (new).		160 (C) 50 (S)	SIPRI; PRIO; UNIDIR; Unesco
3. To examine mechanisms to resolve environmental conflicts including verification of adherence to environmental commitments (new).		200 (C) 50 (S)	
4. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		40 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		800 (C) 200 (S)	
Total programme element 9.1		1 000	
Total subprogramme 9		1 000	

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II. System-wide programme:

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 322-326.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

UNU	Study on peace, security and the environment.
University for Peace	Examination of use of natural resources, conflict and the environment.
PRIO	Examination of issues related to conflict resolution, environmental security, disarmament and related issues.
UN Department for Disarmament Affairs	Review of international armament and disarmament issues. The world disarmament campaign.
ECE	The Conventions on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution; on Transboundary Impact of Industrial Accidents; on Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes; on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context; and the Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Caused During the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation (CRTD) provide for mechanism to resolve conflicts in their implementation. Promotion of the ECE Code of Conduct on responsibility and liability regarding transboundary environment impacts, and of the ECE Charter on Environmental Rights and Obligations.

Subprogramme 10: Environmental Assessment

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), General Assembly resolutions 44/224, 44/226. Governing Council decisions 14/9, 14/19, 14/24, 14/27, 14/30, 14/31, 14/32, 15/13, 15/28, 15/29, 15/30, 15/32, 15/33, 15/38 and SS.II/4.

UNEP targets for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1):

Preparation for adoption by Governments of conventions on: (a) Management of hazardous wastes; (b) Trade in potentially toxic chemicals.

Establishment of six interlinked operational GRID nodes to serve as regional and sectoral data exchange switchboards and as centres for training in the management of resource and environment data and in the practical application of geographical information system technology.

Preparation of at least 15 assessments of selected environmental indicators to be used for environmental management. These assessments will cover, inter alia, the status of water pollution, global forests, soil loss, selected chemicals, and climatic change.

Provision of assistance to at least 20 developing countries in the preparation of national state-of-the-environment reports.

(b) Programme element 10.1: Earthwatch co-ordination

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Co-ordinate the preparation of assessments and warnings. Assist in the formulation of response recommendations. Information dissemination (new). Secretariat for the Inter-agency Working Group on Earthwatch.	All subprogrammes	750 (C) 250 (S)	All relevant agencies of the United Nations system; Governments
Total proposed core activities		750 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		250 (S)	
Total programme element 10.1		1 000	

(c) Programme element 10.2: INFOTERRA

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Operation of INFOTERRA Programme Activity Centre. Provision of referral services to users. Assistance to INFOTERRA focal points; strengthening telecommunications links within INFOTERRA network; training of 20 focal points.	All subprogrammes	1 200 (C)	Internal, in co-operation with 13 United Nations and 6 500 organizations from 106 countries
2. Provision of on-line access to databanks; improved substantive information provision from 32 Special Sectoral Sources and nine Regional Service Centres (on-going).	All subprogrammes	500 (C)	ILO; Unesco; UNIDO; UNEPCOM and 20 other organizations
3. Publications: INFOTERRA International Directory and supplements; INFOTERRA specialized directories; Environmental Experience Exchange series; INFOTERRA Bulletin and bibliographies of selected United Nations documents on the environment.	Public inform.	450 (C)	Internal
4. Support for developing countries to strengthen their institutional capabilities for storing and retrieving environmental information (new activity).	Tech, reg. co-op. Regional Offices	500 (C) 400 (S)	Governments; UNDTCD; UNEPCOM: 300
5. Establishment of network of information systems in support of activities in the areas of concentration (new activity).	Subprogrammes in areas of concentration	500 (C) 300 (S)	Governments; United Nations agencies in co-operation with major environmental information systems
6. Rephased activity from the 1990-1991 biennium.		150 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		3 300 (C) 700 (S)	
Total programme element 10.2		4 000	

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(d) Programme element 10.3: International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Co-ordination of global information exchange on chemicals. Preparation and wide dissemination of data profiles and other data compilations for hazard assessment and risk evaluation of priority chemicals. Three IRPTC Bulletins per year.	GEMS, Industry Hazards of pollution Public Information	4 600 (C) 1 000 (S)	Direct implementation
2. Harmonized procedures for information exchange on chemicals, intensified data flow among network partners.	Hazards of pollution	500 (C) 100 (S)	IPCS: 200; FAO: 200; other IGOs; Govs.; UNEPCOM
3. Early warning and policy guidance to Governments, international organizations and others involved in hazard assessment, risk evaluation and risk management of chemicals. Query/response service providing data, documents and advice on chemicals.	GEMS Comm. preparedness for disasters Tech. and reg. co-op.	600 (C) 100 (S)	IPCS: 1 000 MARC
4. Implementation of the Amended London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade. Co-ordination of a Global Information Exchange Network of national authorities and operation of a notification and response procedure for banned and severely restricted chemicals.	Environ. Law	1 300 (C) 300 (S)	United Nations: 100; FAO: 1 000; other IGOs; Governments; NGOs; Industry
5. Support for the implementation of the Basel Convention for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Technical guidelines and waste management advice.	Environ. Law Ind. and Environ.	200 (C)	Governments; Industry
6. Support to developing countries to improve their scientific and institutional capabilities for assessment and control of chemical hazards.	Tech. and reg. co-op.	700 (C) 200 (S)	IPCS: 600; Governments; UNEPCOM; UNITAR: 100

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7. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.	400 (C)
Total proposed core activities	8 300 (C)
Total proposed supplementary activities	1 700 (S)
Total programme element 10.3	10 000

(e) Programme element 10.4: Global Resource Information Database (GRID)

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Co-ordination and management of the global resource data management network, comprising two regional GRID nodes (Nairobi, Geneva) and a number of sub-regional and national GRID-compatible centres.	Most subprogrammes	2 400 (C) 550 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with United Nations agencies; private organizations; Gov.; ICSU/IGBP
2. Global and regional database development with the aim, during the biennium, to have all existing environmental datasets available to the world community either in the GRID archive or through the GRID network of co-operating centres.	Most subprogrammes	800 (C) 200 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with United Nations agencies, private organizations
3. Project applications support to continue providing analytical support to environmental assessments, practical solutions to environment based problems, concrete solutions, as well as demonstration and on-the-job training.	Most subprogrammes	1 100 (C) 200 (S)	Universities; NASA: ESRI

4. National Geographical Information System (GIS) training to ensure development of national capabilities and a network of Compatible Centres.	1 200 (C) 200 (S)	UNITAR; Swiss Gov.: 500 UNSO; WB
5. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.	300 (C)	
Total proposed core activities	5 800 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities	1 150 (S)	
Total programme element 10.4	6 950	

(f) Programme element 10.5: Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS)

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Co-ordination of the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS). Exchange of information for the elaboration of new methods of remote sensing. Harmonized methods for measurement, analysis and management of environmental data to ensure comparability and compatibility.	All subprogrammes	2 900 (C) 500 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with Governments; United Nations agencies; and other international and national bodies
2. Support for the Monitoring and Assessment Research Centre for the production of assessment statement in the area of pollution, including the preparation of the Environment Data Report.	All subprogrammes	900 (C)	MARC; King's College
3. Support for the new GERMON network on routine radiation monitoring not covered by IAEA conventions. Additional GERMON sites will also be established at selected WMO/UNEP Bapmon stations. Network for non-real-time data exchange, except in emergency when, by request, WMO GTS will be used for real-time exchange.	Com. preparedness	200 (C)	WHO: l00; IAEA: 20; WMO

4. Support for the harmonization of environmental measurements programme.	All subprogrammes	500 (C)	Government of Germany: 500
5. Development of a network to study anthropogenic and climate change impact on terrestrial ecosystems (new activity).	Atmosphere, Terrest. ecosyst.	200 (C) 300 (S)	Unesco: WMO IGBP; IPCC
6. Support for the networks on pollution monitoring, including the Kuwait Action Plan region. Support for developing countries to strengthen their pollution monitoring capabilities.	Health Water Oceans	900 (C) 600 (S)	WHO: 400, National Governments; Regional bodies
7. Assessment of forest cover trends vis à vis changing land use patterns.	Forests	100 (C)	Internal, in co-operation with FAO
8. Support for the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and for IGBP.	Biodiv., Forests Protected Areas	900 (C)	WCMC
9. Development of an early warning system for the anticipation of environmental threats (new activity).	All subprogrammes	200 (C)	United Nations agencies
10. Support for developing countries in setting up monitoring and assessment capabilities.	Tech., reg. co-op.	700 (C) 300 (S)	UNITAR; SPREP; Governments
11. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.		400 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		7 900 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		1 700 (S)	
Total programme element 10.5		9 600	

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(g) Programme element 10.6: State of the Environment

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Finalization and publication of an analytical report on changes in the state of the world environment since 1972, of a comprehensive state-of-the-environment report, covering the decade 1982-1992 and of a resource book on the state of the environment.	All subprogrammes	1 300 (C)	Direct implementation
2. Preparation of two annual state-of-the-environment reports, one report on emerging environmental issues and a book on major policy issues.	All subprogrammes	400 (C)	Direct implementation
3. Assistance to Governments for the preparation of regional and national state-of-the-environment reports.	Tech. and reg. co-op	200 (C)	Governments
4. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		100 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		2 000 (C)	
Total programme element 10.6		2 000	
Total subprogramme 10		33 550	

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II. System-wide programme:

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 334-339, 345-351.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

United Nations	Operation of some 30 information systems and databanks, many of which provide information of environmental relevance (including the Dag Hammarskjold Library, the Bibliographic Information System, the Development Information System, the Population Information Network, statistical bulletins, yearbooks and data books). Development of concepts and methods of environmental statistics and accounting.
Regional Commissions	Operation of economic information systems and databanks, notably the ECLAC Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES), the ESCAP Documentation Information System and the ECA PADIS. Environmental statistics programmes (ECE, ECA).
UNCHS	Development of a unified terminology and information system for human settlements.
UNIDO	Operation of INDIS and INTIB, providing information relating to all aspects of industrial development and technical alternatives.
UNDP	Collection and dissemination by INRES of information on the capacities of developing countries that are available for technical co-operation activities with other developing countries.
ILO	Operation of some 15 information systems and databanks, with CIS most closely related to environmental issues.
FAO	Operation of some 30 information systems and databanks, many of which are closely related to environmental issues. Co-operation in GIS development and GIS establishment in developing countries.
Unesco	Operation of some 40 information systems and databanks, of which the Man and Biosphere information system is the most closely related to environmental issues.
IOC	Operation of the Marine Environmental Data and Information System (MEDI), co-sponsored by FAO, Unesco and UNEP. Development of systems for storage and management of marine data and measures for exchange of marine information and data.

WHO	Operation of information systems and databanks, including World Health Statistics. Appropriate Technology for Health Information System, and Epidemiological Information System; development of inter-country networks for training, information exchange and research in areas of epidemiology, environmental health impact assessment and planning.
ECE	Preparation of the compendium of ECE environmental statistics; elaboration of detailed standard classification for environmental statistics. Monitoring and evaluation of data related to airborne pollution (EMEP); information exchange on occurrences of sudden and severe damage to forests.
	Promotion of environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals, in co-operation with OECD, and of the regional strategy on integrated waste management.
World Bank	Operation of seven information systems, including the documentation referral and the Interactive Indexing System.
WMO	Operational and non-real-time collection, processing and dissemination of information on weather, climate and environmental threats, using the World Weather Watch and the Global Atmosphere Watch.
	Climate Monitoring and Climate-change Detection projects, including regular assessments of climate, its variability and change, and dissemination of the results.
	Operation of INFOCLIMA information system, providing meteorological and other environmental information, including information from World Weather Watch.
IMO	Maintenance of a specialized collection of literature in the field of prevention and control of marine pollution and safety of life at sea.
IAEA	Operation of seven information systems and databanks, with INIS as the major system of environmental relevance.
IUCN	In co-operation with GRID, establishment of databases on critical sites for conservation of biodiversity, protected areas, endangered species, etc.
	Many other organizations have information systems, some of them covering a number of environmental concerns. These include the Referral Programme of Academic Services of UNU, the Documentation Centre of UNHCR, the databank on natural disasters operated by UNDRO, the ICAO information system on air safety, etc.

WHO	Promotion of health-related environmental monitoring through the continued operation of monitoring networks of global air and water quality at impact level, food contamination and environmental radioactivity, and through the implementation of a programme component on human exposure monitoring and assessment; activities directed towards the improvement and harmonization of methods and the acquisition of data which are comparable and valid; strengthening of national capabilities in monitoring and assessment through training and other means of technical co-operation; preparation of periodic assessments of global/regional selected pollution problems, the emerging environmental conditions and their impacts on public health.
IAEA	Nuclear analytical techniques in the monitoring of health-related environmental pollution; laboratory services to BAPMoN; establishment or improvement of capabilities for monitoring and assessment of environmental radioactivity and of foodstuff contamination resulting from a major accident; models for the atmospheric transport of radionuclides.
UNDTCD	Assist Governments in their efforts, both at the national development planning/administration level and at the sectoral level (energy, water, minerals, etc.), to develop and manage environmental information databases.

Subprogramme 11: Environmental Management Measures

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6), General Assembly resolutions 43/53, 43/212, 44/207, 44/226, 44/227 and 44/229. Governing Council decisions 14/25, 14/26, 14/27, 14/28, 14/29, 14/30, 14/31, SS.II/2, SS.II/3, SS.II/4, SS.II/5 and SS.II/7.

UNEP targets for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1)

Provision of assistance to at least two countries in each developing region in the systematic inclusion of environmental factors in the processes of development planning and implementation.

Collaboration with major development institutions in strengthening their policies and procedures and in ensuring:

(i) The implementation of the 1980 Declaration on Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development through the strengthening of their own environmental units;

(ii) The provision of resources to Governments, upon request, for the application of proper environmental impact assessments to all development projects which such institutions finance;

(iii) The provision of assistance to developing countries in including their environmental needs in the specification of their aid requirements and in the administration of aid;

(iv) The strengthening of the Secretariat of the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE) so as to make the Committee an effective forum for promoting action on environmental consideration by bilateral aid agencies and to ensure that such bilateral agencies become signatories to the 1980 Declaration and thus members of CIDIE.

Entry into force of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and preparation for adoption by Governments of conventions on:

(i) Management of hazardous wastes;

(ii) Trade in potentially toxic chemicals;

(iii) Environmental impact assessment;

(iv) Hazardous industrial accidents;

(v) The protection of biological diversity.

Further elaboration of a range of policy alternatives to address climate modification and change in atmospheric conditions caused by the greenhouse effect, and preparation of a legal instrument to address this modification and change.

Development of, and agreement by Governments on, inland international water programmes, with the adoption of at least one regional action plan in each geographical region, following the regional seas approach and along the lines of the Zambezi Action Plan.

Provision of assistance to at least 15 developing countries in strengthening their national environmental machineries and establishing coherent, implementable national environmental legislation.

(b) Programme element 11.1: Environmental aspects of development planning and co-operation

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Development, promotion and application, (including assistance to developing countries), of economic policies and incentives, procedures and methods (e.g. environmental impact assessment, environmental cost-benefit analysis, integrated physical planning, valuation of natural resources and environmental change, economic valuation and cost effectiveness of environmental policies) for environmentally sound development.	Most subprogrammes	1 700 (C) 400 (S)	Governments; OECD; ECE; ILO; UNEPCOM/CIP; Universities; UNDP; World Bank; Regional commissions, research institutions; UNU: 200; WIDER
2. United Nations system-wide technical co-operation to promote integration of environmental considerations into national development policies and plans.	Most subprogrammes	700 (C) 100 (S)	Governments; UNDTCD; FAO; WHO; UNIDO; ILO; Unesco; UNFPA; UNDP; World Bank; IFAD
3. Training, exchange of information and expertise: policy makers, development analysts and administrators trained in use of analytical methods, economic policy instruments and procedures for environmental planning and management; development and dissemination of training materials and technical information (on-going).	Most subprogrammes	1 200 (C) 200 (S)	Governments; ILO; UNDTCD; Universities; training institutions; UNDP; World Bank; SPREP; Regional Commissions
4. Integration of environmental considerations into international development co-operation, trade, finance, debt relief and transnational investments. Preparation of guidance, principles, codes of practice, analyses and information exchange and strengthening of consultative and review mechanisms.	Most subprogrammes	350 (C) 150 (S)	GATT; UNCTC; UNCTAD; IMF; CIDIE members

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5. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		200 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		4 150 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		850 (S)	
Total programme element 11.1		5 000	

(c) Programme element 11.2: Environmental Law

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Implementation of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.	Atmosphere GEMS	-	Trust Funds: Vienna Convention: 1 200; Montreal Protocol: 4 225; Multilateral Fund Montreal Protocol: 106 000; Governments
2. Implementation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.	Industry and Env. IRPTC	-	Trust Fund
3. Preparatory work for the formulation and implementation, as appropriate, of international legal instruments and protocols on:	Most subprogrammes		
(a) Climate change;		200 (C) 100 (S)	WMO: 600
(b) Protection of biological diversity;		6 000 (C) 100 (S)	IUCN; ECG; FAO: 300
(c) Marine pollution from land-based sources;		1 200 (C) 100 (S)	

(d) Chemicals in international trade.		1 200 (C) 100 (S)	
4. Technical assistance to developing countries for the development of national environmental legislation and institutional strengthening.	Technical and regional co-operation	3 300 (C) 1 200 (S)	UNDP: 200; UNDTCD; Governments
5. Technical publications and reports:	Public Information	500 (C) 300 (S)	Governments and international organizations
(a) Selected multilateral treaties in the field of the environment;			
(b) Register of international treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment;			
(c) New directions in environmental legislation;			
(d) Computer database of principal government bodies dealing with the environment;			
(e) Implementation and follow-up of guidelines and principles in the field of environmental law.			
6. Rephased activities from the biennium 1990-1991.		400 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		12 800 (C) 1 900 (S)	
Total programme element 11.2		14 700	
Total subprogramme 11		19 700	

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II. System-wide programme:

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 365-370, 375-380.

Proposed Goal for 1995: Systematic consideration of environmental objectives in economic and social policies and development plans, based on application and further development of replicable methods and procedures, especially those of practical relevance to the developing countries.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

World Bank, IMF, FAO, IFAD, WFC, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, UNIDO, ECE, UNDTCD	Greater sensitivity to promoting sustainable development in sectoral and overall development co-operation and in policy advice relating to structural adjustments and the planning of sectoral development.
WHO	Promotion of environmental health impact analysis as part of appraisal of socio-economic development projects and programmes.
UNDIESA, World Bank, UNCTAD UNFPA, FAO, UNDP, ILO, ECE	Periodic reporting on trends and performance in respect of development and international economic co-operation to reflect attention to environmental aspects of development.
UNCTAD, GATT, ITC, UNCTC, UNDP, WB, CIDIE, UNDTCD	Technical co-operation, information dissemination advice and budgetary provision for including the environmental aspects in international economic co-operation, notably in trade, investment, aid and debt.

Regional Commissions	Provision of information and periodic analysis and review of approaches to policy and planning for sustainable development.
FAO, UNIDO, WHO, ILO, Unesco, UNDP, ECE	Inclusion of relevant environmental aspects in the work programmes, budgetary allocations and internal procedures for technical co-operation for development to implement General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 on sustainable development.
ILO	Special attention will be given to inter-relationships between employment and environment policies and programmes.
ECE, OECD, UNDTCD	Economic aspects of emission control. Elaboration of procedures for environmental resource accounting and for incorporating environmental considerations into macro-economic indicators. Exchange of expert views and intergovernmental consultations on development and application of EIA to promote sustainable development. Promotion of the integration of environment in economic decision-making.
World Bank	Research on policies and incentives for sound environmental management, sectoral and overall, for sustainable development and promotion of national environmental action plans.
IUCN, WWF	Assistance to countries on formulation and implementation of national conservation strategies for sustainable development.
United Nations Regional Commissions, UNDP, ILO, FAO, WHO, IMO, IAEA, Unesco, ECE, UNDTCD	Systematic collection and dissemination of information on environmental law in their respective fields; preparation of draft international agreements, principles, guidelines and background papers for consideration by Governments for the control of specific environmental problems, including problems of the global commons and mutual assistance in emergencies. Legal and technical expert groups to determine the scope, types and content of such legal and supporting measures; promotion of intergovernmental consultations to formulate and adopt the necessary legal instruments; development of programmes at both international and national levels to promote the application of legal measures through training and technical co-operation. Implementation of the Conventions on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its related protocols; Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context; Transboundary Impact of Industrial Accidents; Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes; and Civil Liability for Damage Caused During Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (CRTD). Promotion of the regional strategy on integrated waste management; ECE European Red List of Globally Threatened Animals and Plants; ECE Code of Conduct on responsibility and liability regarding transboundary environmental impacts; and ECE Charter on Environmental Rights and Obligations.

Subprogramme 12: Environmental Awareness

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6).

UNEP targets for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1):

Increase to 100 the number of countries that have incorporated environmental education into their policy, plans and educational systems, both formal and non-formal.

Provision of assistance in the training of some 20,000 nationals from developing countries in different fields of environment and natural resources management.

Co-operation with some 30 selected countries in launching specific information campaigns aiming to increase environmental awareness.

(b) Programme element 12.1: Environmental education and training

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Unesco-UNEP International Environmental Education Programme (IEEP):	All subprogrammes	1 500 (C) 400 (S)	Unesco: 1 500
(a) Undertaking innovative activities for furthering exchange of information and experience, as well as research and experimentation on environmental education;			
(b) Design, production and dissemination of innovative educational prototype environmental education curricula as well as teaching - learning materials on selected themes of current environmental concern for all levels of formal and non-formal education for furthering environmental literacy, positive attitudes and environmental ethics;			

(c) Workshops for the training of educational planners and administrators, curriculum developers and teacher educators in the incorporation, further incorporation or review and strengthening of environmental educational systems of Member States, with emphasis on the development of national strategies and action plan and environmental literacy for all;			
(d) Collaboration in the preparation of environmental education inputs for the UNCED and undertaking innovative environmental education activities, based on the outcome or UNCED, at international, regional and national levels.			
2. Training: 100-200 high-level cadres, decision makers/employers and United Nations personnel trained through intensive short courses (1 or 2 weeks duration) in planning integrated management of environment and resources; and 100-200 middle-level cadres, technicians and scientists trained through 1 to 2-month long workshops in integrated management of resources; 100-200 key personnel from developing countries Governments trained in 4 to 12-month postgraduate courses in sustainable management of resources at four to six selected centres of excellence. Training and information exchange for senior-level developing country policy makers through international seminars and symposia on administration of environmental guidelines.	All subprogrammes	2 700 (C) 400 (S)	ILO: 200; Unesco; UNDTCD; Governments; Universities: 2 000
3. Training networks: expanded regional training networks in Latin America and the Caribbean, West-Asia, Asia and the Pacific and Africa for the co-ordination of training, exchange of information and methodologies and an ad hoc fellowships programme. Publication of an Environmental Training Newsletter.	Tech., reg. co-op.	600 (C) 200 (S)	Governments; Trust Fund: 120
4. Research fellowship programme (new).	All subprogrammes	2 000 (C)	Governments

5. Publications: Production, dissemination and evaluation of impact of specialized environmental training manuals; 1,000-3,000 (as required) copies of each of 10-15 environmental training manuals in various fields of management (water, soils, forests, energy, etc.), environmental protection and pollution control in planning the urban, rural and industrial environment.	All subprogrammes	300 (C)	Internal
6. Consultancy and advisory service to Universities to help in the setting up and development of general and specialized environmental training (new).	All subprogrammes	400 (C)	Internal, in co-operation with universities
7. Setting up of a "World Environment Academy", made up of outstanding scientists, technologists, environmental educators and others, supported by a small secretariat and whose output will include publications, environmental policy guidance and a network of environmental training and research institutions (new).	All subprogrammes	800 (C) 400 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with co-operating agencies; universities; research institutes world-wide
8. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		300 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		8 600 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		1 400 (S)	
Total programme element 12.1		10 000	

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(c) Programme element 12.2: Public information

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Identification of target audiences; information on the major environmental problems listed in UNEP's targets above; co-production of information materials on these issues with other United Nations agencies.	All subprogrammes	1 000 (C) 300 (S)	United Nations; United Nations Specialized agencies; DPI
2. Production of (a) OUR PLANET in English, French and Spanish; (b) publications, environmental paperback series for general public; (c) audio-visual materials, worldwide photo-competition and photo-service; (d) information material for World Environment Day (WED) and other international events; Global 500 network. Media support programme for greater coverage of environmental issues by the world's media.	All subprogrammes	5 300 (C) 500 (S)	UNEP publisher; co-publishers; UNOG; UNEPCOM; TVE; IPS; PFA; UAJ; CNN
3. Regional information support through newsletters; environmental clippings; press releases; features; broadcast materials and co-operation with around 10 countries in launching specific information campaigns.	Tech., reg. co-op.	1 600 (C) 400 (S)	Internal; Governments; IGOs; NGOs; etc.
4. Support increased participation of NGOs in the dissemination of information on UNEP and the major environmental problems;	All subprogrammes	600 (C) 100 (S)	NGOs; ELC; NGLS

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co-ordination of NGOs activities and their inputs to WED events.

5. Information support to reach different constituencies: parliamentarians, religious groups, youth, women, national environmental committees. Initiation of Green Brigades. Contribution to International Year of Family. Women and Environment Network.	All subprogrammes	2 700 (C) 600 (S)	Governments; IGOs; Red Cross; WOSM; WAGGS; ICEL
6. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 activities.		500 (C)	
Total proposed core activities		11 700 (C)	
Total proposed supplementary activities		1 900 (S)	
Total programme element 12.2		13 600	
Total subprogramme 12		23 600	

II. System-wide programme:

(a) System-wide strategy: System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995, paragraphs 393-395, 402-404.

Proposed Goal for 1995: Further development of environmental education, training and information in order to promote environmental ethics and attitudes in the pursuit of sustainable development.

(b) Activities of the United Nations system and other organizations

Unesco Implementation of the Unesco/UNEP International Environmental Education Programme (IEEP) with promotion of general environmental education at the national, regional and global levels through seminars, training of educational decision makers, technical assistance, studies, publications, preparation of teaching material, teacher training curricula. It is directed at general public, schools, teachers, universities, and also at specific occupational or social groups (engineers, lawyers, economists, tourism specialists, decision makers, etc.).

Organization or support of postgraduate courses on environmental management of natural resources at the international and regional levels, including short training courses on water, soil and energy resources.

WHO Promotion of the introduction of environmental and health protection instructions in academic institutions; preparation of teaching materials and inventories of such materials; organization of series of workshops, seminars and training courses for various disciplines concerned with environmental issues.

UNU Incorporation of environmental dimension into university-level education.

ILO Implementation of environmental training components within various activities including: Worker's education; training for employers' organizations; vocational and management training; rural and artisan training; training related to extension of rural development and employment activities, and training related to improvements in the working environment.

UNFPA UNFPA funding of population activities would be most relevant to this subprogramme in so far as population education, information and communication will include environmental components to sensitize planners, policy makers, teachers and students to problems of population growth.

Unesco Development of linkages between environmental education and public information on the environment, including the findings of environmental research carried out by international scientific programmes, through publications, newsletters, exhibits, audio-visual and television productions; use of biosphere reserves for public information on environmental understanding and sustainable development; promotion of the World Heritage Convention, of the concept of world heritage and of biological diversity.

ECE Vocational training in forestry; preparation of the compendium of ECE environmental statistics.

WMO Implementation of an education and training programme aimed at assisting meteorological and hydrological services to meet their training needs and to develop their human resources: includes the organization of courses, seminars and workshops; the preparation of publications and training curricula; the award of short- and long-term fellowships; and the support of regional training centres. Subjects very often deal with environmental issues such as air and water pollution, atmospheric hazards (droughts, tropical cyclones, severe storms, etc.) and climate impacts.

Implementation of training in atmospheric composition and climate change monitoring. Increase of public awareness through preparation and distribution of mass-media materials on urgent atmospheric environment issues (including the ozone layer) and climate change.

UNDTCD Organization of several environment-related international seminars, symposia and conferences to facilitate the exchange of experiences and environmental awareness of technical and managerial personnel in developing countries, in the areas of development planning and administration, energy development and utilization, water quality, planning and management, environmental guidelines for the mining sector, environment/population interactions and environmental statistics. Also external, internal and on-the-job training in appropriate environmental guidelines, policies and management in on-going DTCD operational projects and programmes in the above fields.

Subprogramme 13: Technical and Regional Co-operation

I. Programme strategy of UNEP:

(a) Legislative authority: United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Programme 16, Environment (A/45/6). Governing Council decisions 14/21, 15/17 and 15/19.

UNEP target for 1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/3/Add.1): Provision of assistance to African Governments in the establishment of the necessary mechanism for the implementation of the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, including the establishment and full functioning of eight regional technical co-operation networks, support to the four committees on areas corresponding to principal ecological units, as well as the development and the start of implementation of at least 100 village and pastoral projects and 20 priority subregional projects.

(b) Programme elements 13.1: Technical and regional co-operation

Activities and outputs	Interlinkages (subprogrammes)	Allocation from the Environment Fund (thousands US$)	Co-operating agency/ Supporting Organization Expected contribution (thousands US$)
1. Technical assistance and training by UNEP Regional and Liaison Offices.	All subprogrammes	3 700 (C)	Internal
2. Co-ordination of Technical co-operation among developing countries:	All subprogrammes		
(a) Cairo Programme for African Co-operation (AMCEN)		1 400 (C) 800 (S)	Governments; Co-operating agencies
(b) Latin American and the Caribbean regional environmental programme;		1 400 (C) 800 (S)	Governments; Co-operating agencies
(c) Sub-regional environmental programmes for SACEP, ASEAN and SPREP;		1 400 (C) 800 (S)	Governments; Co-operating agencies
(d) Plan of Action of the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development.		750 (C) 600 (S)	Governments; Co-operating agencies

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3. Environmental programmes of United Nations Regional Economic Commissions.	All subprogrammes	1 600 (C)	ECA; ECLAC; ESCAP; ESCWA
4. Technical assistance to developing countries in meeting their environmental needs.	All subprogrammes	2 550 (C) 400 (S)	Internal, in co-operation with co-operating agencies
5. Institutional and programme support to UNSO for assistance, on behalf of UNEP, to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.		3 000 (C)	UNDP: 3 000
6. Support to the Global Environmental Technology Center (new activity).		1 600 (C) 400 (S)	Government of Japan
7. Co-ordination of environmental activities within the United Nations system (new).		1 750 (C)	Internal, in co-operation with co-operating agencies
8. Rephased activities from the 1990-1991 biennium.		500 (C)	
Total proposed core activities Total proposed supplementary activities		19 650 (C) 3 800 (S)	
Total programme element 13.1		23 450	
Total subprogramme 13		23 450	

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Annex

ABBREVIATIONS

ACI	African Cultural Institute
ADALCO	African Deserts and Arid Lands Committee
ADB	African Development Bank
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASPEI	Association of South Pacific Environmental Institutions
BAPMoN	Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network
CARICOM	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CCA	Caribbean Conservation Association
CEFIGRE	International Training Centre for Water Resources Management
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDIE	Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIP	Centre for International Projects
CIS	International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (ILO)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CNN	Cable News Network
COBSEA	Co-ordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia
COSPAR	Committee on Space Research (ICSU)
CPPS	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific
DESCON	Consultative Group for Desertification Control

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DESI	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Information
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECG	Ecosystem Conservation Group
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EEC	European Economic Commission
EIA	environmental impact assessment
ELC	Environment Liaison Centre
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESRI	Environment Systems Research Institute
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GA	General Assembly
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GC	Governing Council
GEEP	Group of Experts on the Effects of Pollutants
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring Systems
GEMSI	Group of Experts on Methods, Standards and Intercalibration
GERMON	Global Network on Environmental Radiation Monitoring and Emergency Response
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GESREM	Group of Experts on Standards and Reference Materials
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment Programme
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLASOD	Global Assessment of Soil Degradation

GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GTS	Global Telecommunications System
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAHS	International Association of Hydrological Sciences
IAEMS	International Association of Environmental Mutagen Societies
IAMAP	International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IAWGD	Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification
IBPGR	International Board for Plant Genetic Resources
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IBSRAM	International Board for Soil Research and Management
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAR	International Council for Agricultural Research
ICEL	International Council of Environmental Law
ICGEB	International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agroforestry
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICPEMC	International Commission for Protection Against Environmental Mutagens and Carcinogens
ICPIC	The International Cleaner Production Information Clearinghouse
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEP	International Environmental Education Programme
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IGOs	Intergovernmental Organizations

IHP	International Hydrological Programme
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILEC	International Lake Environment Committee
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INDIS	Industrial Information System (UNIDO)
INFOCLIMA	World Climate Data Information Referral Service (WMO)
INFOTERRA	International Environmental Information System
INRES	Information Referral System (UNDP)
INIS	International Nuclear Information System
INTIB	Industrial and Technological Information Bank (UNIDO)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (Unesco)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPS	Inter-Press Service
IRENA	Nicaraguan Institute of Natural Resources and Environment
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISRIC	International Soil Reference and Information Centre
ISSS	International Society of Soil Science
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUBS	International Union of Biological Sciences
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IWC	International Whaling Commission

IWRA	International Water Resources Association
JSWRP	Japan Society on Water Pollution Research
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme (Unesco)
MARC	Monitoring and Assessment Research Centre
MARNR	Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources, Venezuela
MARPOLMON	Marine Pollution Monitoring
MED POL	Long-term Programme for Pollution Monitoring and Research in the Mediterranean Sea
MIRCENs	Microbial Resources Centres
MSDN	International Microbial Strain Data Network
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration, United States of America
NGLS	Non-governmental Liaison Service (United Nations organization in Geneva)
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research (USA)
NPACDs	National Plans of Action to Combat Desertification
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSLR	Ocean Science in relation to Living Resources
OSNLR	Ocean Science in relation to Non-Living Resources
PADIS	Pan African Development Information System (United Nations, ECA)
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PEEM	Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control
PERSGA	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme
PFA	Press Foundation of Asia
PRIO	International Peace Research Institute, Oslo
ROPME	Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment
SACEP	South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme

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SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SAFGRAD	Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SOE	State of the Environment
SOFERNET	Soils and Fertilizers Network (AMCEN)
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SWMTEP	System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme
TEB	Terrestrial Ecosystems Branch
TOGA	Tropical Ocean General Atmosphere
TSBFP	Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme
TVE	Television Trust for the Environment
UAJ	Union of African Journalists
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCSTD	United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDIEC	United Nations Office for Development and International Economic Co-operation
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNDTCD	United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEPCOM	USSR Commission for UNEP
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNLOS	United Nations Law of the Sea
UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
UNPAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for Africa Economic Recovery and Development
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNU	United Nations University
USA	United States of America
USSR	United Socialist Soviet Republics
WAGGS	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
WB	World Bank
WCIP	World Climate Impact Programme
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCRP	World Climate Research Programme
WED	World Environment Day
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WIDER	World Institute for Development Economics Research
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

WOCE	World Ocean Circulation Experiment
WOSM	World Organization of the Scout Movement
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature